

No. 67 August 1973

Spearhead

10p



**THE
GOVERNMENT
AND
INFLATION**

**ALL
ALIBIS ;**

**NO
POLICIES**

Nationalist comment

WHAT WE THINK

on the month's news

Forces Manpower Shortage

Latest reports show that an acute manpower shortage exists in the armed forces, with Army recruiting, having gone down by 50 per-cent, being the chief source of concern. It is thought that if present trends continue, the manpower situation will become really critical in the near future.

It is of course difficult to sympathise with the Government in this situation. It manifestly lacks the political will to institute what endless lessons of British history should have confirmed as a permanent national need: conscription.

At the same time it and its predecessors have allowed a climate to come about in which even voluntary recruitment cannot work adequately. Despite comparatively good pay, the service life seems to be becoming less and less attractive to young men. The Empire, which provided

endless scope for the soldier, has been allowed to fall apart with the blessings of successive governments. At the same time, the remaining British responsibilities throughout the globe, such as they are, are not embraced eagerly by our new generations. Internationalism and pacifism have taken such a hold in our schools as to imbue the young with not the slightest sense of the purpose or fulfilment that is in military life. As in every age of great decadence and spiritual rottenness in nations, the soldier and his value to the community are derided.

The Communist world, on the other hand, suffers neither from the lack of political will to sustain conscription nor from that odd inhibition that tolerates in society the sort of influences which disarm nations morally by their downgrading of the patriotic, manly and heroic. Were it to depend on voluntary enlistment, it is probable that that would present far fewer problems than to ourselves.

Let us hope that a revolution in national attitudes comes about before the feebleness of our ways is brought home to us by defeat, occupation and slavery.

The Voice of Impotence

Sir Alec Douglas Home does not like Enoch Powell's criticism of the Government's failure to control prices, and felt, when speaking at Brighouse, Yorks., last month, the need to offer an excuse. The gist of the excuse was of course that it was everybody's fault but the Government's.

World prices were to blame, said Sir Alec, and he cited the instance of tomatoes. How could we help the price of tomatoes going up, he cried, when 60 per-cent of our

tomatoes were imported?

The very simple answer of course is to put our own resources to work growing more of our own tomatoes and importing less. Not every British import can be substituted by home grown products, but tomatoes certainly can, and so can hundreds of others. We are prevented from taking this step, however, by the provisions of the Treaty of Rome, which the Government was determined to sign regardless of the wishes of the people. When Sir Alec Douglas Home claims that the Government cannot help, and is not to blame for, the huge increases in the price of food and other commodities, he is telling a downright lie.

If you can't beat 'em...

Much that is instructive appears in the correspondence column of the *Daily Telegraph*, and one letter, on July 20th, was more instructive than most.

One Mr. Cousins, of Upminster, Essex, in speaking about the recent criticisms of Enoch Powell for rocking the Tory boat, had this to say:—

"... I believe that Mr. Powell is suffering, as are thousands of other frustrated workers today, from being tied to a job which is too small for him. He requires a task to match his energy, his intelligence and his imagination.

"Quite seriously, I think Mr. Heath should offer him a job as a member of the EEC Commission. I doubt if a person of Mr. Powell's ability and vision could resist the challenge of leading Europe into a new era. Certainly, if he accepted, everyone in the Community would benefit."

There speaks the authentic voice of modern Toryism! Whatever the writer's position in the party, if any, can there be any doubt that his letter breathes the true spirit that moves it? The message is clear: if some troublesome fellow is getting in the way of our plans, buy him up! Surely this is possible; he must have a price — doesn't everybody?

While *Spearhead* supports Mr. Powell on more things than it opposes him, it is by no means an uncritical applauder, as some are, of everything he says or does. Nevertheless, we have enough respect for the member for Wolverhampton S.W. to perceive that such talk represents the most contemptible insult to his honour and integrity. It also betrays perhaps another feature of the Tory mentality no less repulsive — the idea that personal frustrations are all that lie at the back of men's refusal to toe prescribed party lines, and that genuine conviction and principle do not play a part.

Passport for Public Nuisance

His Excellency, the Hon. Tariq Ali has in the opinion of most people in this country

S P E A R H E A D

No. 67 AUGUST 1973

Office: 50 Pawsons Road, Croydon, CR0 2QF, Surrey (Tel. 01-684 3730)

Editor: John Tyndall Asst. Editor: Martin Webster

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PUBLIC NUISANCE ALI

been with us long enough. We have witnessed his activities as a leading public nuisance for many years, becoming in the first place mildly shocked and then in due course thoroughly bored. In our brute peasant ignorance, we are unable to find reasons for him staying here. He is a Pakistani and thus, since Pakistan left the Commonwealth, a foreigner. We were always led to believe that there were laws in this country whereby troublesome foreigners could be deported, but apparently we have failed to comprehend the spirit of these laws. They are, it appears, laws to be applied by the establishment as it sees fit — depending on whether the troublesome foreigner seems to be acting in a way dangerous to the establishment or not. Mr. Ali obviously has been put in the latter category and, therefore, whether they like it or not, the ordinary people, in their infinite patience, have had to suffer him.

The Tariq Ali circus was out performing last month, as might have been expected, when Dr. Caetano arrived in Britain, and we all saw him in our papers next day being led away, wild-eyed, by two bobbies whose faces told a significant tale.

Did this result in Mr. Ali being kicked out of Britain at long last and sent back to Pakistan, where there are ample inequalities of wealth demanding the attention of his socialist ardour? Good heavens, no! On the contrary, a day or so later the dear fellow was handed the British passport for which apparently he has been waiting for some time.

What comment is adequate??!!

Where Gowon's Money Goes

Last month we confessed to a reaction of some nausea at the red carpet treatment accorded to African upstart General Gowon, of Nigeria, on his visit to Britain and we reminded readers that while he was receiving £39 million aid out of our pockets his wife was buying expensive dresses in Harrods.

We now hear that Nigeria is to spend £120 million on staging an 'ostentatious Black art festival in Lagos in 1975.

Isn't this another example of the fallacy being exploded that we have to give these 'underdeveloped' countries aid in order to feed their hungry populations? Most of the aid that goes their way seems to satisfy no other purpose but to give their rulers the chance to surround themselves in despotic splendour, luxuriating with prestige projects that are out of all proportion to their countries' significance in the world.

Takeover Bid

We have been warned! It is now reported that among policy proposals being considered by the Labour Party is a scheme for virtual government control of the mass media.

The scheme is said to include: public ownership of printing and transmission facilities; collection of advertising and licence revenue into a central fund; a public

service framework to supervise the media.

The proposals are being discussed by the party's influential Communications Group. The group claims that it accepts "the right to publish and broadcast, irrespective of views held." Were the left to have gained a reputation for tolerance of political opinions strongly opposite to its own, such a statement might be believable. As it is, the statement sounds very much like something out of the same mouths as those Labour councillors who, when refusing right-wingers the use of public halls for meetings, say "of course we believe in free speech, but . . ."

Actually, there would in the normal course of things be some virtue in the idea of a central fund for advertising revenue in so far as this would go some way towards curbing the tendency for advertisers to influence the politics of newspapers and periodicals. We can be quite sure, however, that Labour would only endorse such a scheme if it had an alternative pressure in mind — such as the pressure of the state.

New Powell Allies

Had anyone suggested a year ago that we would be seeing Mr. Enoch Powell's virtues extolled in the columns of the *New Statesman*, surely even the most hardened Powell cynic would have reacted disbelievingly. This, however, has now come to pass.

In the most famous and favoured organ of the intellectual left there appeared on the 20th July an article by previous editor Paul Johnson entitled 'Prophets New Inspired'. In the article, after commenting with a great deal of truth on the zero credibility of Britain's party leaders, Mr. Johnson had this to say about Mr. Powell:—

" . . . Powell is emerging as the one political figure who commands mass respect, among men and women of all parties and social groups. Some well meaning people find this alarming; I do not. For at the centre of Mr. Powell's political beliefs is an absolute devotion to parliamentary democracy . . ."

Spearhead prides itself in being seldom at a loss in the way of understanding and interpreting the month's news. In this case we must admit to being at a complete loss, and we appeal to some higher source of wisdom and enlightenment — wherever it may be — to explain to us this extraordinary phenomenon. The view which we would indeed like to take — and which may well be true — is that so devastating is the logic of Mr. Powell's case and so massive are his powers of persuasion that he has brought even such committed left-wingers as Mr. Johnson and the *New Statesman* around to the ranks of his supporters — or at least out of the ranks of his confirmed opponents. Should such a view be correct, the future is indeed bright!

PORTUGAL AND HER COLONIAL POLICY

HYPOCRITES' CHORUS SINGS AGAIN

WE should perhaps be grateful to the Anglo-Portuguese alliance and the state visit of Dr. Caetano that has taken place to commemorate it. No other event in recent times has provided the backcloth for such a blatant parade of left-wing hypocrisy and hysteria.

Just a few days before the Portuguese Prime Minister is due to arrive in this country, an obscure Catholic Priest comes forward with a story of an alleged 'massacre' of people in a remote village in Mozambique called 'Wiryamu'. The story, so he says, he got from two Spanish priests who claimed to have witnessed the event some six months previously.

Without the slightest attempt to get the story verified, *The Times* rushes into print with a condemnatory article, screaming that in the circumstances the Portuguese Premier's visit should not be allowed. Mr. Wilson immediately joins in the chorus, as do a large number of Labour MPs.

Subsequent enquiries reveal that there is no such place in Mozambique as 'Wiryamu', but that a village did exist called Wiliamo, which a while ago was destroyed by fire.

As these words are written, no final verdict as to whether anything happened at Wiliamo has been made, but a pointer to the likely truth or untruth of the story is the fact that the Portuguese Government has given complete freedom to foreign journalists to go to the area and investigate matters as they wish. Furthermore, the question must be asked why an event alleged to have occurred six months previously should not have been heard of until just before Caetano's visit. Whatever the eventual findings, the veracity of the report obviously mattered little to either *The Times* or Mr. Wilson. To such people, so shocking is the Portuguese regime,

so utterly beyond the pale of 'progressive' standards of morality and decency that any atrocity story which implicates it must be true!

No more glaring instance of leftist double standards ever made the news. Nine years ago Jomo Kenyatta, the ex-leader of Mau Mau came to this country to be wined and dined by a Tory government. The bestialities committed by Mau Mau in its quest to destroy White rule in Kenya were so foul that they were considered unfit to be described in detail by many newspapers. Kenyatta had behind him a record of murder, butchery and torture unsurpassed in the grisly catalogue of human crime.

Yet did we see the liberal-leftist press, or politicians of that shade, clamour for the cancellation of Kenyatta's visit? Did we see a single demonstration organised against him by any one of the myriad of left-wing organisations? No. One demonstration was made and one alone, and it was made by two people. They were the Editor and Assistant Editor of *Spearhead*, the latter playing the leading role by rushing at Kenyatta and 'hanging one' on him, for which he received six weeks' imprisonment. What did politicians and press say? The only condemnations we heard from them were of the two demonstrators.

Since that time Chinese and Soviet leaders have visited this country without a peep of protest forthcoming from the left, yet their regimes are as oppressive as any in the world and have at least as many crimes to their record. The hypocrisy of Britain's leftist demonstration industry carries a stink which devastates the nostrils.

The truth or untruth of 'atrocities' stories aside, *Spearhead* is sick to death of those moralisers and finger-waggers in this

country who are always telling other nations how they should run their affairs. This is usually done from the standpoint of gaping ignorance, and even when it is not we nevertheless look quite ridiculous trying to set ourselves up as the moral conscience of the world.

The type of political system they have in Portugal may not be the type that we want here: the point is that the Portuguese are not asking us to have it; it is their business and not ours. And in any event what we think of a country's political system is absolutely irrelevant to the needs of our foreign policy.

There should be one guideline to British foreign policy and one guideline alone, and that is the requirement of our own national interests. No national interest stands to gain by our making enemies of



DR. CAETANO

Portugal and some national interests stand to gain by keeping her as a friend. The Portugal haters of the left would therefore do Britain a service if they shut up.

As far as Portuguese policy in Africa is concerned, it is not for us to comment on individual episodes so long as accurate information on them is lacking. In its general aim, however, Portugal puts us to shame. Unlike several bigger, stronger and wealthier powers, she has had the guts and the will to hang on to her African possessions whereas they have ignominiously crawled out. If British governments had shown a quarter of Portugal's determination, much of the mess now left in Africa would have been avoided. Because her colonial policy spotlights the feebleness, cowardice and stupidity of ours, and because it stands four-square against the spread of communism in Africa, Portugal is one of the chief objects of hate on the part of 'liberal' opinion. This is of course why the hypocrites' chorus strikes up and shakes the rafters with its phony and sickening hymn of righteous indignation.

LABOUR'S RED HERRING

THE Labour Party's squabbles over proposed nationalisation of large sections of industry are indicative of the air of total unreality which dominates that party. Only the driving force of private individual economic enterprise has been shown to "deliver the goods" in terms of material betterment. As can be seen from a study of the Communist countries, workers are not better off under state-ownership.

In the Soviet Union, state control has meant a 'command economy', with directives passed down from above which are inflexible and out of line with consumer requirements. It has also meant that the administrative bureaucracy operating this system must be institutionally and self-perpetuatingly mediocre. Such bureaucrats are afraid to show inventiveness, initiative or any kind of originality, and desire only to safeguard their own personal social positions by being rigidly 'conservative' in their attitudes towards change or innovation. The result is stagnation. If it had not been for the constant injection of loan capital and technological expertise by self-interested Western Capitalists, in all probability Communism in the Soviet bloc would have collapsed completely, through its own inherent incapacity, decades ago.

When the Labour Party talks of 'extending nationalisation', the logical end of such a policy is Soviet-style economic paralysis. The economic failure inevitable under "socialism" leads always to the 'police state' — because this is the **only** way a socialist bureaucracy can hold on to power once it has lost popular support through its inability to provide general prosperity.

It appears odd that so many tin-pot "socialist" dictatorships around the world should owe their continued existence to cash and know-how from Western Capitalism, but in fact nothing could suit the loan sharks of Wall Street better than a world full of unviable "socialist" states always in need of borrowing and never able to get out of debt. Western Capitalism is not really worried about orthodox socialism. Once the 'revolutionary' rhetoric has worn thin and the red bannered 'revolutionary' parades settle into a routine, the new Socialist leaders soon come up hard against unavoidable economic realities — so Wall Street capitalists just sit back and wait, because in economics, facts remain facts, and 'those in the know' can sit and quietly tot up the interest on future loans.

This said, it is clear that Socialism holds no real answer to our economic ills, but to oppose it is not to support 'Capitalism'.

Private individual enterprise working within a Free Market economy, with its

necessary concomitant free Trade Unions and free wage bargaining, does in fact demonstrably 'deliver the goods' as I have previously stated. It is a system operating by the law of supply and demand and is preferable to any other alternative, in its responsiveness to consumer demand. Undoubtedly radical reforms are needed and industrial relations would be improved by Workers Co-Partnership on a parity basis in industry, with the representatives of Capital and Labour coming together at director level to work out forward planning in a spirit of co-operation for mutual advantage. Industry has social responsibilities to the community which would be better served by such an equalisation of the balance of social power between Capital and Labour.

REAL MEANING OF CAPITALISM

The Free Market economy and private enterprise are, however, not the essence of **Capitalism** as we know it. Capitalism is essentially a financial rather than a productive system. It is above all the money manufacturing Banking System dealing on an international plane, through the fraud of "limited liability" companies and freely-transferable anonymous shareholdings on the Stock Exchanges and through the unrestricted transfer of capital and labour about the globe, to build up multi-national companies, to make all countries dependent upon export markets and to keep wage levels down.

Financial Capitalism destroys all competition, in its drive to consolidate huge conglomerates, reaching into all sectors of the economy. Private individual enterprise is undercut and overwhelmed by the huge power pyramids of the conglomerates, the pseudo-cartels and virtual monopolies. Instead of private effort and initiative assisting the growth of the material welfare of the community, in the national interest, finance capitalism subjects the nations of the world to its own Capitalist ethic — reducing **all things** to the level of commodities to be merely bought and sold. We do **not** have a society which holds that a nation must be able to judge the future course of its development in a way that will best help the national community. We do **not** have a society where reward is based upon service to the community. We do **not** have a society which exhorts Honour, Honesty and Fairmindedness. We have instead a society in which 'every man has his price', where it is 'grab what you can today — who knows or cares about tomorrow' and 'every man's hand is turned against every other man.' In short we have a society motivated by unenlightened and

shortsighted greed and where Money has achieved deification by the degradation of all else.

Whereas Labour would lead us into the swamps of bureaucratic ineptitude, under the flag of 'Socialism', the Tories would allow Capitalism to continue to rot the very fabric of our society. If Labour's 'nationalisation' is a dead-end policy, then so too is the Tory 'wages and prices freeze'. Either way leads towards a falling standard of living for British families in the short term, and to economic collapse and social upheaval in the short term.

The Labour Party would impose 'Socialism' and the Tories would try to mitigate the most noticeable ill effects of the Capitalist system without ever challenging the system itself.

Both parliamentary parties support a so-called 'prices and incomes' policy but such a policy is a dangerous fraudulent illusion. It is firstly unworkable in a free society — as is witnessed by continuing price escalation and industrial unrest on the wages front. It is secondly total nonsense, because it does not, and could not, solve the problem it was supposed to solve — inflation.

Inflation is in fact the most obvious feature of Capitalism and is central to the whole system of money manufacture — that is to Capitalism itself.

Inflation is caused, in the first instance, by an expansion of the money supply. It is an excess of purchasing power, produced at a greater rate than goods and services available for sale.

BLAME FOR INFLATION

The Radcliffe Report made it quite clear that the blame for inflation lies squarely on the Capitalist banking system. The Capitalist system of monetary management results in the banks pursuing a parasitical, bloodsucking role in the economy. The banks create and extend credit (loans at interest) on the basis of paper money issued by the Bank of England. The Bank of England in turn prints paper money at the request of the Capitalist banks. This expands their 'liquidity base' and enables them to create more credit for loans. The Radcliffe Report stated that the only restriction on this maniacal process was the saturation of the market with loan capital. It was a process wherein governments were powerless to act effectively.

The expansion of credit is a circular process whereby the banks juggle pieces of paper and make money out of sleight of hand

contd. overleaf

AGAINST DEVELOPMENT AID

INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT AID has been described as "a method whereby poor people living in rich countries are made to support rich people living in poor countries". It is the purpose of this article to demonstrate that such aid is a total and complete disaster for the people of the countries which receive it, as well as being a waste of the resources of those countries which provide it.

The international three-ring circus of the bleeding hearts, U.N. bureaucrats and crypto-communists, are, for their different reasons, guilty of the grossest and most blatantly patronising attitude ever adopted by one group of people against another. Not for them the vigorous and manly acceptance of the constant need for struggle and achievement, whether on the personal, national or international level. No, instead they insist that the non-European nations should be treated as though they were were incapable of the successful management

of their own affairs; they must be perpetually propped up by this internationalist band of 'benevolent' white men. Not so much benevolent as careful! These people take good care not to use their own money; they prefer to expropriate, without consultation or the opportunity for public consideration, the hard-won earnings of the great mass of ordinary hard-working people living in the more advanced nations — nations such as Britain. Aid is only the secondary purpose of this expropriation. The primary purpose of this massive international transfer of scarce financial resources is to massage the consciences and self-esteem of the liberal establishment and give it the benefit of a warm glow of self-righteous self-satisfaction.

Some people have pointed out that the churches support this international distribution of aid, as though that in itself were a justification. In fact this attitude of the Christian church is an indictment of itself. The churches, and the leaders of the

churches, know that we are living in an age of spiritual collapse, in which they are becoming increasingly more ineffective with the passage of time. They therefore seek to justify their continued usefulness by acting as welfare agencies.

Two other groups are prominent in the ranks of the supporters of international development aid. They are the vast army of international civil servants on the one hand, and the governments of the under-developed nations on the other. It is crystal clear, to all but those who are wilfully blind, why these groups offer their support; the international civil servants do so in order to preserve their own jobs and career prospects, as well as the easy life enjoyed by such people when serving in exotic places with tax-free salaries, while the corrupt governments of so-called 'one party states' quite clearly are interested only in the spoils, and personal and family aggrandisement and enrichment.

We know, as self-sufficient nationalists, that development can only come about by the indigenous people of a nation, and depends essentially upon their national and racial qualities and attitudes, upon the immutability or otherwise of their social systems, upon the different weight which is given to enterprise and orthodoxy, and even upon attitudes about the sanctity of animal life. Nobody would think to offer development aid to the Japanese nation. But more important by far is the fact that the Japanese nation would not for one moment think either to ask for or to accept such aid. In this instance alone, possibly above all others, is the essential truth of the doctrine which I now propound.

AID POSITIVELY HARMFUL

It has already been stated that development aid is most beneficial to international civil servants and the individual members of the governments of those countries which receive the aid. The so-far unstated corollary of this is that aid is positively harmful to others, notably the poor of the recipient countries. Among them it is the very poorest, the rural peasant and subsistence farmer, who suffer most. Why is this? It is quite simply and clearly the direct result of the way in which aid, whether financial or otherwise, is used and distributed. Almost always, aid is used to promote prestige projects which usually have little or no beneficial effect and which often are positively harmful. Thus, there is no doubt

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ledger entries. They charge the community 'interest' — that is claims to real wealth — for the privilege of being fleeced by their system!

That is why we have inflation. No manner of 'prices and incomes' policy will alter that fact. Wage rises do not create new purchasing power within the economy, they merely redistribute existing purchasing power and are thus not responsible for inflation at all. All a 'prices and incomes' policy will achieve is an end to competition and a depression of living standards.

The answer is to take the banking system into public ownership and to introduce a commodity-based monetary system. This would maintain a stable balance between purchasing power and production — thus stabilising the general level of prices, and putting an end to inflation once and for all.

There are radical changes needed in our economy but not the wholesale state-takeover of industry proposed by Labour.

The economy must be redirected towards our natural partners in the 'Old Commonwealth' whose economies are complementary to our own. We must break away from the artificial concept of 'Europe' where Britain is shackled to its competitors. Europe reproduces in large scale all the problems that individual countries in EEC formerly possessed on a small scale as independent states. The public ownership of banking through a Monetary Authority (outside any direct day-to-day interference by Parliament) would enable us to stabilise

prices and incomes by automatic self-regulating economic mechanisms rather than by arbitrary politically-motivated legal sanctions.

The abolition of the legal concept of "limited liability" in company law and of the Capitalist idea of freely marketable anonymous shareholdings would shut down that den of thieves known as The Stock Exchange and act against the build up of massive Big Business conglomerates and monopolies which destroy competition and genuine free enterprise in industry and commerce.

Now that the Labour Party has raised the question of an alternative to Capitalism, it will be seen that whilst "Socialism" has nothing to offer the community the National Front has.

The National Front, working from a British Nationalist standpoint, seeks to synthesise the best features of old-style Capitalist private enterprise on the one hand and old-style Socialist public control on the other — and to do this in the real best interests of the British people.

It is significant that the Labour Party is scared of publicity stating its socialist ideas for extending nationalisation and that the Tory Party blames its failure upon 'circumstances beyond its control'. Only the National Front is proudly prepared to argue the merits of its economic arguments in public because it alone challenges the old system with a workable alternative. The National Front holds the key to the future.

that in many countries aid helps to maintain the inflated salary levels of the native ministers and civil servants, which in turn enables them to continue to make use of expensive foreign motor-cars for their personal transport — and this, in its turn, has meant that much needed systems of public transport are never started and usually are not even considered. Still in the realm of transport, how many of these countries could afford, out of their own resources, to run national airlines (even if they are really B.O.A.C. wearing another coat of paint)? And yet, one of the first acts of 'a newly emerged nation' is the formation of some such 'Air Uhuru'. Since the profit takers of such organisations are the native government ministers, and their numerous relatives, it is not difficult to understand the popularity of such airborne licences to print money. But the money is printed with our sweat!

What the corrupt governments of new nations do with their own resources is a matter for them, and a matter of indifference to me; I am here concerned with the misuse by these people of our resources, and that most certainly is, or ought to be, a matter of the most widespread serious public concern. If the projects which these people wish to carry out were worth doing, then they would attract the usual financial investment and it would be a matter of normal financial negotiation to raise the means of carrying them out. If they were not worth doing, as so many projects now are not, then they would probably not proceed. And that would be an inestimable benefit to us all, native and foreign.

CLEAR BENEFIT

It is quite incorrect to suggest, as the aid supporters do, that without aid it would not be possible to finance those long term, usually agricultural, projects which would provide a clear benefit but would do so only after a relatively long period of preparation and investment. The economy of Malaysia relies to a considerable extent on the rubber industry. Rubber was not native to that part of the world. It was imported with aid of private finance, and is a classic example of the ability of man to think clearly over the long-term in the interests of the future well-being of himself and his descendents.

The cocoa crop in Africa, of vital importance to Nigeria, for example, is yet another clear instance of long-term thought. Cocoa was not native to Africa, its importation was financed by private, that is not government, means, and its continued and continuing cultivation is of benefit to both the African producer and the world-wide consumer.

The introduction of new types of grain into India (the so-called 'Green Revolution'), if it were worth while, would attract similar enterprise now.

Proponents of international development aid often try to bolster their case by

claiming that Marshall Aid provided by America after the Second World War for the use of the European countries, was the first example of modern development aid and that without it Britain would not have been able to survive as an independent nation. The qualities of the British people are such as to make quite clear that such a suggestion is unthinking nonsense, which could only be uttered by people who were blinded by national or racial prejudice. Quite apart from that, there are two points which need to be dealt with. The first is this: Britain did not receive Marshall Aid. Marshall Aid was provided to other countries in Europe, principally Germany, but not to this country. The financial assistance which we received was given under much more rigorous financial terms and conditions. The second point which needs to be made is that the aid which European countries received, whether Marshall or otherwise, was quite different from present-day international development aid. It was not development aid, it was an aid to restoration of war-shattered resources. Above all, the greatest point of difference is that it was limited both in size and in time — it was made available only for a period of four years whereas international development

aid, it is said (but not by nationalists), will have to continue into at least the twenty-first century.

There can be no doubt that international development aid is harmful both to those who give and those who receive, and the battle is now being joined in an attempt to eliminate this menace to the innate qualities of human self-sufficiency. But the hour is late, and the threat of national demoralisation and degradation by the receipt of aid is now threatening our own country. The Heath government is supporting the efforts of British betrayers at Brussels to secure aid for the so-called 'development areas' of Britain. The Minister for Europe has said (and anything he supports is likely to be harmful to the rest of us), that we shall be able to use Common Market resources to revitalise the depressed areas of Britain. The history of international development aid shows clearly, and beyond a shadow of doubt, that the effect of such aid will be to sap the national will of this country and its people. The battle against international development aid has now become a battle of the most vital national concern to this country, and to every truly British person living here.

Things you should read

A great wealth of literature is now available supporting in the main part the views expressed in Spearhead. Below we list some of the most important examples. Except where stated, these can be obtained from Nationalist Books, 50 Pawns Road, Croydon CRO 2QF. 15p in the £ should be sent with each order to cover postage.

THE MONEY MANUFACTURERS (National Front policy pamphlet) 10p

An exposure of the present financial system and proposals for its reform.

THE CASE FOR ECONOMIC NATIONALISM (National Front policy pamphlet) 10p

An attack on the Manchester school of internationalist economics and an argument for protection and national self-sufficiency.

SIX PRINCIPLES OF BRITISH NATIONALISM (by John Tyndall) 15p

An independent booklet written before the formation of the National Front but closely in line with its outlook.

THE NEW UNHAPPY LORDS (by A. K. Chesterton) Paperback £1

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A. K. CHESTERTON

WHERE PLUTO REIGNS

*Reprinted with acknowledgements
to CANDOUR*

ALTHOUGH affairs such as Lonrho, Watergate and Poulson have been hitting the headlines, and will no doubt continue so to do for some time to come, properly understood their chief significance is that they are tips of one and the same vast iceberg – in other words, manifestations of the plutocracy which governs us under the cover of what is fraudulently called democracy. They are not often so clearly seen.

My first memory of such phenomena was the Marconi scandal, which flared when I was a schoolboy and which would not have interested me at that age but for the fact that my cousin Cecil Chesterton (G.K.'s brother) was prosecuted for his part in its exposure. The British Government had given the contract of running the Transatlantic wireless service to Godfrey Isaacs' Marconi Company. At the same time Lloyd George, Chancellor of the Exchequer, Rufus Isaacs (Godfrey's brother), the Attorney-General and various others high in the land were rewarded with the gift of large blocks of shares in the American Marconi Company. All the resources of the plutocracy were mobilised in defence of the Establishment. In due course Lloyd George became Prime Minister, Rufus Isaacs (Lord Reading) became Lord Chief Justice, British Ambassador to Washington and Viceroy of India and Godfrey Isaacs ten years later was licensed to found the British Broadcasting Company.

Placed side by side with this mountainous Marconi exposure, the affairs of Lonrho appear as very small beer, but as we shall see there is a sense in which they give an even wider and deeper insight into the workings of the plutocratic system. First let it be said that the system is operated without reference to party political warfare: tips of the iceberg are liable to become apparent whichever clique of politicians happens to be in office. For instance, it ill became Harold Wilson avidly to rush in and try to make capital out of Lonrho, for all the world as though there had never been a Sidney Stanley (who fled to Israel) acting as tout between financiers and members of a Labour Government, or in the 'thirties a Labour leader who as Chancellor of the Exchequer obliged his contacts by leaking

Budget secrets to them. There are no orchids for any political party forthcoming from this dank and malodorous region, upon which much of the super-structure of today's business is built.

More interesting was Edward Heath's reference to Lonrho as "the unpleasant and unacceptable face of capitalism." To which aspect, or aspects, did he refer? Was it the fact that Duncan Sandys, M.P. and former Cabinet Minister, did not find his Parliamentary duties and other business interests too exacting to allow himself to be engaged as Lonrho consultant at a modest salary of £50,000 a year? Or did the beautiful image of capitalism suffer damage because, self-sacrificingly, he agreed to leave his consultancy post to become the Lonrho Chairman in exchange for a salary of £40,000 and a tidy little golden handshake of £130,000?

Should this, in the mind of Edward Heath, be regarded as normal capitalist procedure at so exalted a level, perhaps what really perturbs him is the idea of payment being made from the tax-dodgers' earthly paradise known as the Cayman Islands, far across the sea. If so, "Tiny" Rowland, Lonrho's chief executive, does not agree with him, otherwise he would not have arranged, without consulting the Board about such trifling matters, for Sandys to receive £130,000, and to do so by draft on a Cayman bank. Nor, strangely enough, did some of the directors gunning for Rowland have strong feelings about funds being made available in this fashion.

AWKWARD PAUSE

When Gerald Percy, deputy managing director and one of the chief campaigners against his boss, was asked on television for his views on tax avoidance dodges, there was an awkward pause. Then, carefully explaining that he had not himself received money through these channels, he said that the practice was a perfectly normal one: after all, directors had often to go abroad on business and it was therefore only sensible that funds abroad should be available to them. One was puzzled that Percy should so obviously have begged the question, and puzzlement continued until, some days later, it was made known that Sir Basil Smallpeice, Lonrho's deputy chairman, and "Tiny" Rowland's arch-antagonist, had no aversion to benefits provided by the Cayman Isles. No wonder the T.V. question put Gerald Percy on a spot!

The assumption must therefore be that the Lonrho's Board of Directors as a whole knew about the Cayman ploy, and other benefits accruing to its big operators, such as the provision to Rowland of a residence which cost £350,000. No housing problem there! Yet all these details combined add up to only one tip of the vast iceberg which underlies the business life of the West. If

the Cayman Islands boasted a great metropolis the size of London or New York their sixty banks would occasion no surprise, but the fact that their total population numbers 3,000 should be enough to make even the most guileless supporter of the plutocratic system stop and think. Consider Lonrho's Cayman involvement. As far as we know, it had one account in one bank. How many other accounts are held in the same bank and how many thousands more in all the other 59 banks? And who holds those accounts? Heath may have been right when he depicted Lonrho as one of the few erring British firms, but we would be in a better position to judge if we knew how many of the thousands of accounts in the sixty Cayman Island banks are in fact held by British firms.

EVEN SHARPER POINTER

An even sharper pointer to what goes on in the plutocratic world was the revelation that Rowland had a large personal interest in a mining venture wherein half the shares belonged to Lonrho. Other shareholders were the Ogilvy Trust and the Alan Ball Trust. Angus Ogilvy and Alan Ball were not only Lonrho directors but the men on both sides of Rowland who supported him in such fantastic affairs as the Sandys deal. To follow the fortunes of this mine since Rowland's first acquisition of it and thereafter his sale of half its shares to Lonrho is to undertake a Kaftaesque journey through a maze that takes the tracker repeatedly from Salisbury to Johannesburg, thence to London, sometimes as far afield as the Bahamas, sometimes as near as Switzerland, each time bringing him back to Rowland or to the inner board-room of Lonrho. Both spawned subsidiaries in the established plutocratic tradition and at one stage a Lonrho subsidiary "accidentally" acquired property from another Lonrho subsidiary and returned it at a lower price. Then there entered the field what seemed to be a new set-up called Borma, but that it was no stranger to the venture may be judged from the name, which stood for Ball, Ogilvy, Rowland Mutual Association. There can be no doubt about the mutuality! Borma turns out to have been a subsidiary of Yeoman Investments, formed by Rowland in the Bahamas. Following actuarial criticism Rowland offered his holding to Lonrho at £750,000 and sold to Rowland's father-in-law for £600,000. Its real value is believed to be round about £1.5 million! Here indeed is a microcosm of the macrocosm. Imagine Lonrho writ large, with thousands upon thousands of interpenetrating groups weaving vast trans-national underground networks, using shareholders' money in any way they please, and what you see is the fundamental design and purpose of the European Economic Community, which has been brought into being to serve plutocracy by

precisely such means. The cosmopolitan cry in Russia fifty-eight years ago was "All power to the Soviets". Today, everywhere west of the Elbe, the cry is "All power to the multi-national corporations" and eventually that means very much the same thing.

As yet, however, there is one power left to the British Parliament which has still to disappear. Thanks to the happy accident of the Lonrho board-room being taken to court, there has been the projection in public of what Heath calls "the unpleasant and unacceptable face of capitalism" and the resultant outcry has forced the Government to order an enquiry into the affairs of Lonrho. Had there been no such publicity, would the Government have moved? Not on your life! This raises the question of the responsibility or otherwise of Members of Parliament in relation to business as conducted by Lonrho and similar concerns. As they vote across the entire spectrum of political life, and not simply on matters of concern to their own constituents, it is legitimate to enquire into the ethics of their acceptance or non-acceptance of what the Prime Minister designates as the unacceptable.

SANDYS AND DU CANN

In the present case there are two M.P.'s involved. One is Duncan Sandys, who was unlikely to have been actuated by a sense of his duty towards the electors of Streatham when he decided to avail himself of the rich benefits to be channelled to him by way of the Cayman pipe-line. Additional to these benefits was his acquisition of 200,000 Lonrho shares, bought from Keyser Ullman with a loan from Keyser Ullman. The second Member of Parliament is Edward du Cann, former chairman of the 1922 Committee and at one time the chief functionary of the Conservative Central Office. Du Cann has a seat on Lonrho's Board of Directors and throughout championed the Rowland-Duncan Sandys faction, for which he has assiduously devilled. What else is he? Believe it or not the chairman of Keyser Ullman! Who then were Sandys and Du Cann serving? Assuredly not their constituents, or the "acceptable" face of capitalism, or — at any rate with single-hearted devotion — the interests of the Lonrho shareholders.

Their role had nothing to do with democracy. It had everything to do with plutocracy. To say that all Members of Parliament are actuated by the same motives would be unfair and ridiculous but even so, most of them (irrespective of party) are available as paid political advisers to private concerns or hold directorships in finance, industry and commerce because of their Parliamentary cachet. This by no means indicates that such employment would necessarily influence their voting, but nevertheless in as far as basic policies are almost exclusively moulded by the giant combines,

plutocracy nine times out of ten has the edge on democracy and it is the politicians who are alleged to represent the people.

Nor do politicians who are not known to be City-orientated do much to redress the balance. Few of them can be described as strangers to the cause of self-advancement. The late Iain Macleod, a very high-powered Parliamentarian, may serve as a prototype for the purposes of illustration. Enoch Powell, in a long article about him which appeared in *The Times* referred to his passion for bridge and described his view of politics as being similar to his view of that game. Time was, but it has long passed, when the word "game" connotated pleasant relaxation and a large measure of fun. There was as much fun and relaxation in Macleod's game of politics as Chessmaster Bobby Fischer displayed in his encounter with Spassky.

"GAME OF BRIDGE"

Mr. Powell pictures him shrewdly summing up the strength and weakness of opponents and partners alike in the political game as in a game of bridge. No nuance was lost on him. In any situation he sensed where the balance lay and played his cards accordingly. His antenna informed him of the man to cultivate and the man discreetly to drop. When Mr. Powell was sacked from the Shadow Cabinet he became aware of a tactical withdrawal by Macleod, which was reversed when the latter himself quarrelled with his party. Did Powell resent this display of fair-weather friendship? Not in the least. The two had previously been close friends and he seems to have been pleased when the relationship was resumed, which might seem to shed as much light on his own approach as it did on the other man. It may even shed some light on why he continues to support, and by so doing greatly to strengthen, the Party which explicitly rejects his views. During all the flurry which followed his first anti-immigration speech he was asked whether he had his eye on No. 11 Downing Street, to which he replied "Yes" but that No. 10 also did not lack interest for him.

Hence it is that the British people who look to Parliament for support against the vested powers of money find themselves represented by politicians like Duncan Sandys and Du Cann, who have a direct cash nexus with the plutocracy, and by other politicians like the late Iain Macleod, whose entire political life is one long manoeuvre for personal advantage. What hope has the nation of coming out on top?

The answer that many would give is the hope emblazoned on the Enoch Powell standard, which to some of us would be more convincing were it not for the fact that Britain's *Athanasius contra mundum* is given unlimited scope by all the mass media — the B.B.C. chief among them — to state opinions which they loathe and do their best in all other men to suppress. This inevitably leads

to the suspicion that the Establishment sees in Enoch Powell, not the nation's White Hope but the nation's safety-valve* — a sombre thought.

RE-ASSURING THE PEOPLE

Should Powell indeed be the White Hope, then judging by external appearances that still leaves him as the only man in Parliament known to be championing the cause of the people. Most of the rest, by direct affiliation, or by serving factional interests, or by doing their own thing, are in effect the conscious or unconscious agents of plutocracy. Only when an accident like the Lonrho exposure occurs, affording glimpses of how life is lived on the plutocratic level, are they forced by the blast to take action needed to reassure the people whose representatives they are supposed to be.

This may be a minimal safeguard, but at present it does still exist — in Britain. It does not exist in the E.E.C., of which we are now a component part. Let the Treaty of Rome lay down what it will, let the Commission decree what it will, let there be built up any number of two-tier devices to regulate the European economic system, who is to stop dead in their tracks consortia on the rampage, many of them ten thousand times stronger than Lonrho? The tycoons, every one of whom reduces Tiny Rowland to a couple of inches in height, make or alter the rules as best befits their own interest and there is none to challenge them. Even were a full-scale European Parliament to be installed, it would only provide a wider field for the Duncan Sandys and Iain Macleod types of politician to "do their own thing", and "public opinion" would be too dispersed and amorphous to demand public enquiries. Besides, as Anatole France wryly remarked, a judge without policemen is but an idle dreamer.

It is therefore true to say that the E.E.C. with all its underground financial, industrial, commercial and political networks, is a macrocosm of the microcosm — that is Lonrho writ large. But while it is still possible for the British people through Parliament to cope with such enterprises as Lonrho, similar but much larger complexes on a European scale are placed far beyond their reach. With the plutocrats riding high in a paradise of their own making, what pitiful remnants of democracy as we still possess must vanish and we shall come under the direct rule of the Lords of Money.

For Heaven's sake let us extricate Great Britain from this nauseous quagmire while there is still time.

*Five days after this article was written, by a curious coincidence, Mr. Robin Pollard, the Conservative agent in Wolverhampton South-West, declared of his member: "He acts as a safety-valve." What did Mr. Powell think of this lethal statement?

FELLOW MEMBERS,

The subject of propaganda is one that could fill hundreds of volumes, and indeed hundreds of volumes have been written about it – if one includes under the heading of propaganda all the different arts of persuasion, not forgetting salesmanship. In fact, I can't recommend too highly to anyone wanting to become proficient as a propagandist that he should work for a while as a salesman, as I have for some years. In that work one learns some priceless lessons about human psychology that are applicable to the field of persuasion in politics.

I can't possibly cover in this short time the whole field of propaganda, bearing in mind what I've just said about it. What I want to do is put forward a few of the most basic ideas that should shape the way in which we approach this very large and complex subject – if you like, an enunciation of first principles.

The first principle of all is to get firmly fixed in one's head not only that propaganda is of vital importance but that it is a part and parcel of the art of politics which we will never change. I say this because I detect sometimes on our side of the political fence a certain distaste for the term 'propaganda' and the whole concept that it signifies. We see everywhere propaganda being employed for evil purposes and we deduce from this that propaganda itself must therefore be evil. In another sense people look at propaganda with distaste because they see it as a symptom of mob politics. Political questions ought to be decided, they say, purely by intelligent and reasoned argument and at a level that appeals to intelligent and rational people. There ought to be no resort to emotive methods – which is what propaganda does.

Maybe so. Maybe that is how political questions ought to be decided. But what we must be concerned with is the way things are. The fact is that even in the most intelligent circles the emotive appeal is an intrinsic part of political argument and debate. Long before the development of mass communication, of mass newspapers and broadcasting, this was so. It was a part of the armoury of orators such as Demosthenes and Pericles in Ancient Greece, and again of Cicero in Rome. Whether Cicero's compatriot Mark Anthony was endowed with the talents as a propagandist that Shakespeare attributed to him, the fact is that the Bard of Avon recognised in his time the very same principles of propaganda. Mark Anthony's funeral oration is a masterpiece of the propagandist's art, not least perhaps in its use of one of the most important emotive powers – the power of irony.

All that modern developments have done is to multiply the complexity of weapons at the disposal of the propagandist. If the Left has been quicker to recognise this than we have, and if the Left has ruthlessly exploited it, that may prompt us to throw up our hands in a sense of moral outrage. But throwing up our hands in moral outrage doesn't get us anywhere. The only thing that'll get us anywhere is beating the Left at its own game – becoming better propagandists than the Left.

THE EMOTIVE APPEAL

Now I've spoken about the importance of the emotive appeal. Some people, when they come to our meetings – and I think particularly of our meeting in London last week, may look superciliously at us and say that there is a great deal of emotion and not enough reasoned argument for their liking. Some so-called 'intellectuals' would no doubt deduce from this that there is no reasoned argument in our policy at all! Of course, there is ample reason and ample argument, as anyone can find if he takes the trouble to acquire our printed publications and take them home to the seclusion of his own drawing room or study. The fact is that we are not going to move millions of people in this country into taking political action of the kind we want just by giving them publications to take home

PROPAGANDA AND LEADERSHIP

The following is the text of a talk given by National Front Chairman John Tyndall at an NF leadership training seminar in Nottingham last month.

to study. To start with, only a small minority has the mental equipment and the disposition to engage in this kind of study. The vast majority is not studious. It neither studies things deeply nor thinks about them deeply. It requires simple explanations, and it's always moved by feeling much more than by intellect. The Left, with all its intellectualism, recognises this. The intellectualism is always for the few. The great movements to the Left which have taken place in history have always been predominantly swayed by an emotive appeal. You only have to attend socialist mass meetings, read left-wing mass newspapers and listen to left-wing propaganda on the television or radio to appreciate this.

There's an important aspect to this. Our job consists not only in persuading people of the rightness of our aims but in inducing them to stir themselves to fight for those aims. One doesn't necessarily automatically follow from the other. We all know that apathy is the greatest enemy of any political movement seeking great change. It may be perfectly easy to convince people that change is needed; they may be convinced, not by anything particular that we say, but simply by what they see with their own eyes. But moving them to do something, to join a political movement and work for it – sometimes at no small trouble to themselves – that's something else entirely. We can only succeed by being effective in both forms of persuasion: by first persuading people as to what is the right road, then persuading them to travel down that road.

In 16 years of active political work, I've always made it my business to study carefully what motivates people in politics, and I've become absolutely convinced that while reason may play its part in deciding people as to what is the right political course, the forces that spur them into action, that induce them to pull themselves out of that armchair and away from that television set and go out into the night, working for a cause – with no prospect of personal reward, are entirely forces of feeling, of emotion. There has to be some great urge in the human metabolism, which has nothing to do with intellectual conviction, to induce this transformation from passivity, from the role of the spectator into the role of the activist.

And we must never forget that our job is not just to win sympathisers but to win activists; not just to get people to agree with us but to get them to work, and if necessary fight, for us.

You surely can't help having noticed what a vastly greater activist spirit there is in the National Front compared with a lot of other movements of the same or partially the same political shade. All sorts of groups have come and gone in the past few years, and a few still exist. Many of their aims are the same as our own; often these aims are propagated in very sound, commonsense, well reasoned arguments. But these movements – if you can call them that – don't have a tenth of the activist drive that we have. They consist of perhaps half a dozen real workers and a vastly greater number of lukewarm, apathetic armchair supporters. They have simply failed to generate in their own followers the sort of active urge which gives a movement momentum and real force. Why? I am convinced that it is because they either consciously or unconsciously exclude emotion from what they say and what they do. There's a sort of tepidness

in these organisations that makes them sterile and in the end usually defunct. The press never attacks them – it doesn't need to; they can be relied upon to die a natural death.

How different is the National Front! While we too have our lukewarm supporters, our armchair followers, they are proportionately far fewer. And we have a large number of people prepared to go to quite extraordinary lengths of hard work and self-sacrifice to promote our movement. We have some who are prepared to subordinate their whole private lives and careers to the task of promoting the movement. Some observers from outside may often ask why this is so. I have no doubts. It is because there is a unique quality of enthusiasm in the National Front that an appeal to reason alone could not possibly create. We are not ashamed to appeal to people's feelings, and to utilise their feelings in spurring them onto ever greater efforts.

SPIRIT OF ENTHUSIASM

Again – going back to our London meeting last week – to those wise guys who might claim that the atmosphere was predominantly emotive, I say that this meeting had a purpose and I think that that purpose was accomplished. We knew that most of those in attendance would be our own members – the already converted. It wasn't necessary to win them over to a position of agreeing with the National Front. But – and this is important – it is constantly necessary to recharge our own people with a spirit of enthusiasm. There is no doubt in my mind that we succeeded in this at the meeting; everyone went home just that bit more enthusiastic a National Front member than before. At another type of meeting – perhaps one at which a large percentage of those in attendance consisted of the unconverted – no doubt another atmosphere might be required, but I would still say even then that an appeal to the feelings would be a very important part of the proceedings.

In this I've touched upon an absolutely vital fact which we must never forget. We must not believe that once a person has been persuaded to join us our propaganda task has been completed where he or she is concerned; it has only begun. There remains the task of generating in that person the enthusiasm for the National Front that will find its outlet in constant activity – and then keeping that enthusiasm alive by regular injections of propaganda of the kind that our recent meeting supplied. Internal propaganda is just as important as external.

I've talked about appeals to reason and appeals to the feelings, and I think I've made it very clear what is the most important. I would say one more thing. I'm convinced that with every human being no matter how much reason may play a part in shaping attitudes in the last analysis reason simply builds on a foundation that feeling supplies in the first place. Our so-called 'intellectuals', who worship reason, often say about people with opinions different from their own that those people are really only interested in facts and arguments in so far as they serve to reinforce already existing emotions and prejudices. Perhaps so! But I would go so far as to say that that is the case with the

majority of intellectuals just as with anyone else. I think with all of us that instinct – if you like, prejudice – inclines us to begin with in favour of one particular view of the world, and we thenceforth seek a structure of reason and logic that will sustain this view. This is certainly so in my experience with liberals. Liberals are people who at heart have an effeminate and unvirile approach to the problems of life. From that starting point they go through life pursuing a rationale for their own attitudes; they seek principles and ethics that will justify them. It doesn't matter how much those principles and ethics are contradicted by the harsh facts of life in this universe, by the cascading events of history, liberals will continue to hold on to them. Why? Because they are basically an emotional support. The instinct of the liberal is towards those ideas that will shield him from life's realities. It is always instinct and feeling that are the primary forces in people, whether on the opposite side or on our side. I think that it was Spengler who said, with a great deal of truth, that it is instinct that tells us what; intellect that tells us how.

MAJORITY NOT INSTINCTIVE LIBERALS

I strongly believe that the vast majority in this country has instincts that are the very opposite of those instincts that lead people towards the fantasy world of liberalism. I believe in other words that the majority are not instinctive liberals. We must appeal to the instinct of the majority, and if we do that correctly we won't go wrong.

What is it that touches off a chord in the instincts of the people to whom we seek to appeal? It can often be the most simple and primitive thing. Rather than a speech or a printed article, it may just be a flag; it may be a marching column; it may be the sound of a drum; it may be a banner; or it may just be the impression of a crowd. None of these things contain in themselves one single argument, one single piece of logic. But all of them are employed by every skilled persuader in politics today at some time or another. They are recognised as being among the things that appeal to the hidden forces of the human soul.

You heard me speak just now of the impression of a crowd, and I want to elaborate on this because it brings us to an enormously important aspect of propaganda: the importance of conveying strength and growth.

When I started out as a wet-eared youngster in political work in the 1950s I had no conception of this truth. I even thought at times that a show of weakness would influence people more than a show of strength – something to do with the renowned British sympathy for the underdog. Well, I can tell you something: the British may sympathise with the underdog on the playing field, but they certainly don't sympathise with the underdog in politics. Like people anywhere else in the world, they tend to fall in step with the big battalions.

For at least the last ten years I have known that the greatest task facing the nationalist movement in Britain has not been so much persuading the public that our aims are desirable but that our aims are possible by virtue of having as their instrument a powerful political movement.

We must be honest with ourselves – the great majority is easily disheartened by failure and just as easily lifted by success, and this applies, I am afraid, even to our own supporters. Let people think that our movement is going backward and, even if their basic convictions haven't changed, they will tend to drop out, and those about to join will be less eager to join. Let the feeling be that we are going forward, and the opposite tendency will exist. Those already in will become on the whole more enthusiastic and more active; those on the threshold of being in will be more likely to take the vital step.

Personal promptings must not be ignored in this. To people beholding the successful progress of a political movement, that movement gives the impression of being embarked on a great and

exciting venture. It is the very natural impulse of a lot of individuals to want to get aboard and share that venture. We have to be psychologists and cater for this impulse.

It is always therefore a necessary part of political psychology to seek to show strength. This is why at certain intervals of the year we concentrate our forces together by transporting members hundreds of miles by coach. We have got to show strength to the public and to our own people.

This is another reason why I believe that the first few years are the hardest for our movement. After a certain stage of growth we obtain a momentum of our own by virtue of the show of strength that we are able to put on. Still we have to face the fact that only a small minority in the general population gives us the slimmest chance of getting to power. A much larger number supports the other parties, not through first choice but as the lesser of alternative evils. We can only break down this resistance barrier by showing increasing strength and increasing potential as a political force. This is why we propose to fight 50 seats at the next election – not because it is going to make any material difference to who governs the country after the election or how it is governed, but because the ability to fight 50 seats is clear evidence that one has at least some strength on the ground – particularly when it is remembered that we only fought ten seats in 1970.

I've spoken of the highlights of the year during which we demonstrate national strength. But of course local strength, in relative terms, is also very important. At the main local meetings and demonstrations every effort should be made to mobilise the maximum show of strength, even if this can't be done week-to-week.

In my opinion a great deal needs still to be done to improve the propaganda techniques in the National Front, and I want every local unit to become really propaganda conscious – to the point eventually of organising its own propaganda team. One example is meetings. Too many meetings that I've attended are approached unimaginatively from the point of view of display. Usually there's just a Union Jack (and not always a particularly smart one) fixed by drawing pins to the front of the table. Well, that's better than nothing, but human ingenuity, you know, really can go a lot further! Every major branch should strive to build up its stock of Union Jacks so that it has ten or twelve at least. Then with the aid of some sort of stand (and I am sure that every branch has its carpenter or handyman) these can be stood all round the platform or the speakers' table. Then there's the question of well designed banners and posters for the walls. Find out your artists, your designers. Try to excel the other branch in making an attractive display! Colour and pageantry are as important as speeches and articles.

IMPORTANCE OF INTERNAL PROPAGANDA

I spoke a moment ago about internal propaganda – as opposed to external propaganda, and I want to come back to this. Internal propaganda, as I said, consists of raising the enthusiasm of our own members to the highest pitch – and keeping it there. And this is a job which everyone in a position of leadership in our movement has to take very seriously and make his responsibility. In military terms, this art is known very simply as the art of sustaining morale. And in the training of every army officer it's emphasised how important it is to create and keep up high morale among the troops.

My experience of men is that only a minority have the reserves within themselves to generate and maintain their own high morale regardless of events. The majority rely for their morale, not on forces within themselves, but on things outside them: on what picture that the world presents to them at the moment and on how that picture is explained by others. Their morale is lifted up one moment and depressed the next by

factors entirely outside their own control.

It's the minority that are always the leaders and the majority that are always the followers.

Every person who occupies any position of leadership in the National Front, whether just of a local group or something higher, has the duty to show himself to be a person with his own reserves of morale and with the capability of communicating that morale to others. In the experience of all of us there are times when things don't go too well, when there's internal trouble in the branch, when an activity or two is poorly attended, when support for a moment seems to be dropping off, when an election result doesn't yield the number of votes hoped for. It's then that the calibre of leadership is put to the test. Ordinary members will tend to show dejection; the leader must never do that – even if, in his own heart, he realises that there are reasons for dejection. He must always take the positive attitude. He must always recognise that the others are looking to him with the question: "what do we do now?" If he shows the same dejection and uncertainty as them, he's finished. While he shouldn't lie to the others about past mistakes and failures, he should always radiate a spirit of determination and optimism. Every single setback that one encounters in politics can be overcome depending on the attitude one takes towards it. One can say about a setback: "that's a sign that there's no hope – we're going to fail." Or one can say: "Maybe we made a mistake there, but we're all wiser now for it. We won't make the same mistake again. Our future work will be better directed because of the lessons we've learnt."

I don't urge these ideas on others without having put them into practice myself. Martin Webster here will tell you that there was once a time when he and I were part of the leadership of an organisation that had barely 50 members all over the country after three years hard work. That was before the National Front. He will also tell you – as perhaps others here will tell you – that at times in the National Front – in fact only a year ago – things were very bad and the outlook looked bleak. We'd lost members and we had a host of internal troubles. During those times we never lost our belief that we'd climb out of our troubles and we'd eventually win. In the 1970 elections the NF averaged 3.6 per-cent of the vote in the seats that it fought. Never once did we say: "The struggle's hopeless – look how far we've got to go – we'll never get there." We just gritted our teeth and studied where we'd went wrong in the past and where we could improve in the future. We took, in a phrase, the positive attitude, and never once did we communicate to our followers any doubts about our future success. 8 per-cent at Uxbridge, then 16 per-cent at West Bromwich, as well as much bigger local percentages, have vindicated us. But supposing that we had showed ourselves downhearted by our past failures. What few supporters we had would have drifted away in despair; we would have lost what nucleus we had to build upon for our future successes.

I never condemn a fellow officer in the National Front for making an honest to goodness mistake; I've made many. What I cannot abide is people who lose heart, and particularly 'leaders', so-called, who succumb to a spirit of despondency as a result of temporary failure, whereas they should be fulfilling their duties of leadership in inspiring others to fight back. This is the first duty of leadership, and anybody who aspires to any responsible position in this movement has got to cultivate this quality – the quality of morale and the ability to communicate morale to those under him, through good times and bad times, through thick and thin.

These are a few of the principles that I consider most important in the field of propaganda. I've included among them some which some of you may not think belong to that subject – the last one, for instance. But to me it is all propaganda – as much the art of convincing your friends as winning over your enemies, as much the art of keeping our own spirit strong as influencing those outside us.

Any questions or comments please . . .

Some Basic Requirements for National Prosperity

THE VITAL IMPORTANCE of just measures in society was recognised a long time ago. In the Hebrew code of law the utmost stress was laid on the need for just measures and weights, and their relationship to weights of gold and silver to ensure fair trading conditions approximating in principle to barter. In principle all trade is barter – the exchange of one commodity for another where each man or group of men concentrate on one kind of activity, thus producing a surplus, which is then exchanged for other goods in surplus. Money was a convenient bridging device to facilitate the mechanism of exchange. Those engaged in the process of transport and distribution were entitled to their share of goods and services.

There always was the temptation to pay less than the just price, and sell at higher than the just price – in other words, to manipulate the measure. Those in control of the exchange mechanism of weights, measures and money were in a privileged position of power for self-evident reasons; they could stop the process of distribution by possession and holding up of the money supply.

Aristotle records a particular instance of this. In one city in Sicily a man bought up all the iron and sold at a high profit later. He was called to account for this kind of monopoly trading by Dionysius, allowed to keep his money but told to leave the city as that was not their way of doing business. Yet this is typical of modern business.

In that period there was a tendency to despise those who devoted their energies to intellectual pursuits rather than money making. Thales, a philosopher, was a poor man and despised by many on account of his poverty. To teach such people a lesson he obtained a small amount of money on securities and bought up the olive oil presses during the winter season, when there was no one to bid against him. When the season came for gathering the olives and making oil he sold the presses at a substantial profit. In this way he showed that philosophers could make money, but that was not their desire.

The history of the Israelite nation over many hundreds of years demonstrates the fact that when the Law was observed the nation prospered, and ordinary people enjoyed a full share of national wealth. The Law insisted on fair business methods and the prohibition of usury. Debt could not build up in perpetuity, at compound interest. It was cancelled at seven yearly intervals. There was no profit to be made out of land speculation. But when the observance of the Law lapsed and business descended to the levels of the outside world, money-lending thrived, creating unpayable debts ending in men selling their children into slavery. This, together with idolatry also copied from abroad, resulted in severe economic depressions and defeat in warfare. From these experiences, which were repeated some fourteen times, is it not evident that a correlation exists between economic justice and national prosperity?

MODERN BUSINESS AND USURY

In spite of the warnings against usury in Scripture and its anti-social effects in ancient history, our nation became entangled in its net at the beginning of the industrial revolution, though this has never been publicly acknowledged. It

could not be expected that the public would understand the implications of the fundamental change in national finance occasioned by the formation of the Bank of England (a private Company till 1946), when the King needed additional money to that available from taxation. He possessed the right, as Head of State, to order the creation of paper money to supplement the too limited amount of metallic money in circulation, and to use the same as he and the Government thought fit, bearing in mind the responsibility for its improper use. By this we mean the printing of excessive money and thus debasing its value. (The excessive use of credit has precisely the same debasing effect).

For some obscure reason, the King and Parliament betrayed the nation into money-lenders' hands for the provision of national currency, by arranging to pay interest to the Bank for the use of paper money printed on the credit of the nation.

This was a surrender of one of the main functions of sovereignty, and was the selling of the nation into escalating financial debt in perpetuity. The other side of the coin was the establishment of a hierarchy with supra-national powers in matters of finance, which has demanded obedience to its autocratic rule for generations, and established a system of thought to buttress its operations, foremost among which is the theory of funded debt for what the State cannot provide out of taxation.

The gross absurdity of this proposition under which the major power, the nation, is treated as helpless to use its own resources unless it applies to the minor for paper instruments of credit, is incapable of logical defence, yet those who have built up reputations for their powers of logic, social justice and defence of democratic rights have allowed this imposition to proceed for ten generations, without protest.

True, there is a law which is designed to prevent the creation of currency by private persons, and reserve it for the State. But the State has never enjoyed this right. It has printed money, through the Issue Department of the Bank, but has been compelled to pay a royalty to the banking system for its use. That was not intended by the law. But apart from currency, credit has been superimposed on the currency and has played a similar part, thus outflanking the law and debasing the value of the currency, while denying financial supremacy to the State. During these long years of Bank supremacy the State has been loaded with unpayable debt and hamstrung in its basic freedoms of action. Slums have proliferated and human beings degraded because the money system was not allowed to serve its rightful purpose of aiding the production of national wealth, and its just distribution and consumption. These three functions are the inalienable right of the nation as a whole, and no section has a right to obstruct the process or subvert it for ulterior motives.

THE POWER OF THE STATE REMAINS INTACT

Notwithstanding the apparent weakness of the financial position of the State versus financial interests, the situation under a modern Dionysius could change dramatically, for let it be remembered that money is only a symbol of wealth, intrinsically

useless to support life. Real wealth is that which provides the necessities of life – food, warmth and shelter. It has been said that "The only true currency is the wealth a nation produces in the course of the year." Hence, in addition to the undoubted legal right of the State to exercise the monopoly of issue, ownership and control of money, in the light of the above axiom the nation alone has the power to create the only true means of exchange in the last resort. All else is a fabrication of man which can be used to intimidate him into subservience or assist him into creating a world of order and progress.

MONETARY REFORM

The financial mechanism placed in private hands by the Government in 1694 led to an enormous concentration of power in the hands of the Bank, and, by the use of the same system in later years, in the hands of the commercial banks. Whatever the rights of successive governments may have been therefore, their hands have not been on the nation's throttle, or purse, hence their alleged freedom was a mockery. All action is initiated by money, in the modern world of business and politics, and all money has been borrowed from those who presume to hold the monopoly of its creation.

The truth, as we see it, was proclaimed openly on a large scale for the first time, in the 1920's by Arthur Kitson, Major Douglas, Professor Frederick Soddy, Vincent Vickers (Director of the Bank of England 1910–19), Dr. William Temple, Archbishop of Canterbury, and many others. In New Zealand today there is Sir Henry Kelliher, one time Director of the Bank of New Zealand. In America Abraham Lincoln formulated the rules for truly national finance, in keeping with the American Constitution under which Congress possesses the power of money creation, but in practice this was nullified by later legislation.

Sir Winston Churchill, in his Romanes Address at Oxford in 1930, cast grave doubts on the money system and said that it had not solved, or showed any sign of solving, the problems of modern society, and unless it did, its whole policy and theory must be changed or Parliament would lose its credibility. A loss of 92 per cent in the value of the pound in the short spell of time since his address warrants the opinion that a challenge to that system by the public is in line with his wishes, were he alive and fit today.

WHY THE CONSPIRACY OF SECRECY ABOUT MONETARY REFORM?

The appeal made by monetary reformers fifty years ago and continued today was motivated by a genuine desire for national self-interest as well as for social justice, and moreover, international peace. Admittedly, their proposals militated against the continuation of that aspect of bank policy which had yielded immense profits for the financial hierarchy, namely, the creation of money (credit) and their monopoly control. Nevertheless, however important that lucrative practice might appear to be to the recipients of its proceeds, it has created for civilisation the evils of inflation, unemployment and bad housing for the poor and may have indirectly assisted the growth of many anti-social activities which now threaten the good of society.

If there is any degree of truth in these views, it must have been apparent to many professional men in this generation who have remained silent for various strong reasons. The attempt to change a policy of this magnitude is politically hazardous. One would be naive indeed who expected any politician short of retiring age to display any interest, let alone sympathy, for these ideas, however well established his reputation may be for courage and integrity. There are limits! Nevertheless, the seriousness of the present situation demands action to show that 'all the people cannot be fooled all the time'. Accordingly, an approach was made to one of the most respected politicians

in Parliament, by letter, as follows:

The Member of Parliament, whom the writer holds in highest respect, was approached in these words: "The law prohibits counterfeiting on the ground that this is robbery. At the same time the State allows private banks to create what functions as currency in most ways. This makes nonsense of the law, does it not? You take a legitimate pride in logical thought. I should be most grateful to you if you will read the following short statement and tell me where it is wrong, if it is wrong:

"The effect of the 1694 take-over of the issue of money committed our nation to the use of a spurious form of national currency of negative value, in that it was all debt to the Bank of England, and in later years, to the commercial banks also, yet deriving its backing from the authority of the borrower — the State.

"The Treasury issued an I.O.U. to the Bank for the so-called money borrowed, and undertook to pay interest charges to the Bank out of taxation. This was the origin of the National Debt.

"One does not need to be a financial genius to see that if the authority of the Treasury is adequate to justify the creation of money by the Bank it is equally adequate to justify the direct creation of money for the Exchequer, and so avoid the creation of artificial debt to a private institution. This is a great mystery of the past. The much greater mystery is why the validity of this juggernaut debt system has not been challenged by the ten succeeding generations."

We are pleased to record that a reply was received. This was as follows:

"In reply to your letter . . . I certainly accept that money in our present economy is 'fiat money', and that it is a mere matter of technicality whether it is created direct by the Government or indirectly through the banking system. No doubt it would be true to say that the institution of 'central banking' has much to do with the evolution of fiat money."

The assessment of this reply is open to several interpretations, hence, once again, the real feelings of the writer are shrouded in mystery. It may be naive to expect otherwise. Even to enquire as to opinions about monetary matters is possibly bad taste. This is regarded by the professionals as their own peculiar province, yet does it not affect every aspect of life? How then can the subject be the prerogative of a privileged few? If that be so, then we most clearly have a Watergate situation in Britain.

The use of the term 'fiat money' denigrates our currency, proving our contention that the money system has not preserved its integrity and has allowed savings to be disgracefully raided, but not by the Trade Unions, or even by the Government, but by the system initiated in 1694.

CONCLUSION

While the present situation exists, where Members of Parliament are inhibited from speaking the truth about money as they see it, the whole credibility of Parliament is at risk, and public statements on almost any question cannot be taken at their face value. If the true content of language has lost its value in proportion to the debasement of the pound, then words mean little — which may explain a lot in these days of unprecedented profits from gambling, pornography, crime and drug addiction.

Capitalism itself is now under severe attack in view of the American revelations, followed by Lonhro. The inordinate differentials in incomes are features of what is termed Capitalism, simply because of the indefensible basis on which it has rested (the usurpation of the State prerogative of money creation) causing extremes of poverty and wealth. Obviously a more equitable system will reduce these differentials, but while those who benefit from the present privileges control all the means of communication, the possibility of fundamental change is remote. We still feel, however, that appeal to reason may yet prevail over mercenary forces of reaction.



"OWING TO MY DISABILITY, I FIND IT HARD TO DISTINGUISH DISTRESS SIGNALS FROM THE LEFT."

N.F. ON MOVE IN SCOTLAND

On Saturday, July 21st, at a meeting in Glasgow, an official Scottish group of the National Front was inaugurated for the first time. This means that now no major region of the United Kingdom exists which does not possess an active NF unit.

The meeting was organised by National Activities Organiser Martin Webster, assisted by Peter Holland. It was attended by members from Edinburgh and Glasgow as well as other parts of Scotland. Plans were laid for regular activities in the future in both major cities. The Scottish office will be at: 52 Howard Street, Glasgow, and the Chairman and organiser of the group will be Mr. Walter Wells.

West Bromwich Election Special

Readers will recall that last month we devoted the whole of our four middle pages to a feature of press reports of the spectacular performance of the National Front in the West Bromwich by-election on May 24th.

Extra copies of this special four-page feature are available for distribution to your friends and provide an excellent description of how seriously the NF is now being taken by the press. Copies 2p each (plus 2½p for postage); Quantities of 20–50 at 1½p each (plus 10p for postage); 50 or over at 1p each (plus postage charge of 1p per five copies).

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THOUGHT FOR THE MONTH

There is growing up an attitude to authority within the profession which can be summed up fairly and without parody in the following proposition: it is not our job to tell the young what to do, but to give them their heads and to leave them free from direction and stand by to pick up the pieces.

I believe that to be heresy — you may call it, if you wish, the Gadarine heresy — which regards the educational process as allowing your charges to run violently down a steep place and providing first aid at the bottom.

I might mention that this view was put forward within the last few months by at least one Director of a University Department of Education. I suppose it is old fashioned of me to continue to think of my job in pastoral terms and to prefer to regard myself as a shepherd rather than a swineherd, even a Gadarine swineherd. The trouble today is not that there are too few shepherds; there are too many of a kind. It is not that the hungry sheep look up and are not fed; they look sideways or down and are fed by the irresponsible hirelings who gladly fill the gap in authority when those who should be shepherds have abdicated.

*Donald Hughes, Headmaster, Rydal School
on current education trends*

IF ANY *Spearhead* readers, after reading the latest revelations in the U.S. Senate 'Watergate' enquiry, have been tempted to observe smugly: "Well at least nothing like that could happen here," then they had better bite their tongues.

For all its smooth and gentlemanly exterior, the leadership of the Conservative Party and their hired hacks are capable of exactly the same kind of sinister, corrupt and clandestine activity as that engaged in by the Watergate conspirators.

Conservative Party conferences are notorious for being thoroughly fixed and stage-managed affairs, but the last conference at Blackpool was an absolute stinker. The reason for the rank atmosphere was, of course, the big Powell versus Carr debate on Coloured Immigration.

It was a matter of some comment at the time why Mr. Enoch Powell looked so grim and ashen white when he mounted the rostrum to speak in the debate.

The reason why was because only minutes before he rose to speak one of his companions discovered that a microphone 'bug' had been placed near his allotted seat in the hall. A cable from the microphone led to a concealed tape-recorder.

The security at Conservative conference halls is considerable. Uniformed Police guard the outside of such halls day and night. Special Branch detectives sustain a surveillance on the foyers during meeting sessions. Tory Central Office appointed stewards vet the credentials of those seeking entry during the daytime and security guards patrol inside at night. Certainly no outsider could rig up 'bugging' equipment without the 'blind eye' co-operation of somebody important.

DRIVE AGAINST POWELL

Yet it would appear that somebody important wanted to get a tape-recording of unguarded comments made by Mr. Powell to his wife and companions.

Perhaps such tapes were intended for use in the Central Office campaign to subvert the support which Mr. Powell enjoys from the majority of members in the Wolverhampton South West Conservative Association, in the hope that his automatic re-adoption as the Association's candidate will be contested because of "disloyalty to the party leadership".

The campaign is unlikely to succeed, but the internal squabbling and rows that it would lead to would be blown up by the Press as a means of harming Mr. Powell's prestige and credibility. That such a campaign has been launched against Mr. Powell within his own Association is now common knowledge in Wolverhampton.

Why did Mr. Powell not draw public attention to the attempt to 'bug' him at the conference? For one thing, there was no way for Mr. Powell to establish beyond doubt who was responsible for installing the device, and without such proof Central Office would simply need to issue a statement saying how "shocked and appalled" the leadership of the party was that such a thing could happen, and that it was "actively investigating" who was responsible.

And if Mr. Powell made a big fuss and implied that his party colleagues were responsible, then his own sense of honour would compel him to resign from the party. Indeed, as the 'bugging' device was not installed, by all accounts with any great subtlety, it may be that those responsible for installing it intended it to be discovered simply in order to provoke Mr. Powell into embarking on a course of action which would lead him to resign.

Without evidence to prove who the authors of the plot were, the Press would treat the whole incident as a nine-day wonder. The scandal might prove a temporary embarrassment to the Tory leadership, but as wily Mr. Harold Wilson once observed: "A week in politics is a long time."

On the other hand, the long-term benefits to the Tory leadership would be considerable, for Mr. Powell would have been trapped into putting

MARTIN WEBSTER

Corruption in the Tory Party: How the NF can benefit from it

himself in the wilderness. Mr. Powell is only newsworthy whilst he can be seen as a contender for the leadership of the Tory Party, and to be such he must sustain party membership at all costs.

The person who provided me with the information about the attempt to 'bug' Mr. Powell is an unimpeachable source, being an official delegate at the conference, a member of a national committee within the party, and an executive member of one of its constituency associations.

'OFFICIAL' GATECRASHERS

On the day of the great Immigration debate, my informant was asked, along with several other people seated nearby, to move to another part of the hall. The request came from a conference steward who was in the company of persons in charge of BBC and ITV camera crews.

On investigation my informant discovered that the steward and the TV people were trying to secure places near to the rostrum for members of the Greater London Young Conservatives — who had no credentials entitling them to enter the hall, not being delegates from local associations — but who had been specially imported to Blackpool by the coachload in order to manifest opposition to Mr. Powell and support for Mr. Carr.

More than 300 pro-Immigration Young Tories had been illicitly introduced into the hall. The TV crews had been advised of the fact, and they were being helped by stewards to ensure that the anti-Powell brats would feature prominently in shots of the audience during the debate, and particularly during the 'show of hands' vote.

It was because there were so many Central Office smuggled interlopers in the hall that the impression was given during the 'show of hands' vote that a vast majority of delegates supported the Heath-Carr pro-Immigration line.

Powellites in the hall had become aware of the rigged nature of that vote and howled at the platform demanding an accurately counted card vote. The platform was forced to accede to these "ungentlemanly" and "boat-rocking" demands, with the result that one third of the accredited delegates supported Mr. Powell's anti-Immigration line.

Apparent irregularities in voting and committee procedure are, of course, not confined just to Tory national conferences. An investigation is being made into the means whereby the smooth, smug Keith Raffan became adopted by the Dulwich Conservative Association as its prospective parliamentary candidate for the South London constituency.

Raffan — a real 'Jeremy Cardhouse' figure straight from the *Peter Simple* column in the *Daily Telegraph* — is on the far Left of the Tory Party, being a leading member of the Pressure for Economic and Social Toryism (P.E.S.T.) group which, curiously, relies for funds almost wholly on donations from international banking houses.

Members of the Dulwich Conservative Association have complained (and in public too, the cads!) that on the night Raffan was purportedly adopted the figures that were issued for the vote indicated that more people voted than were present at the meeting!

MONDAY CLUB IRREGULARITIES

Then, of course, there are the remarkable activities of Mr. Jonathan Guinness — "Old Razor Blades" as he is known to his many admirers. Mr.

Len Lambert, Chairman of the Essex Branch of the Monday Club — of which Mr. Guinness is national Chairman — alleges that the means Mr. Guinness adopted to ensure that the Club's Executive expelled the Essex Branch was by co-opting four members on to that body, even though elections had only been carried out a couple of weeks before.

Mr. Guinness's method of disposing of Mrs. 'Bee' Carthew — an ardent Enoch Powell admirer and supporter of Mr. Lambert — was equally aristocratic. According to Mr. Ronald Bell, Q.C., the Executive of the Monday Club, of which he was a member, held a meeting in a private room in the House of Commons. After he had been given the impression that the business of the meeting had been completed, he left. Once he had gone Mr. Guinness re-convened the meeting and expedited the expulsion of Mrs. Carthew from the Club. This manoeuvre led to Mr. Bell resigning from the Club.

Two birds with one stone! Well done, Jonathan!

We all know that the Labour Party is just as rotten and corrupt as the Conservative Party. The daily spin-off from the Poulson scandal establishes that beyond doubt.

The point is that millions of folk who value patriotism, fairplay and decency give their votes to the Conservative Party because it has been able in the past to project the idea that it is the embodiment of those virtues. The past success of this public relations confidence trick has contributed to the appalling plight Britain finds herself in. But now the Tory facade is starting to crack and crumble.

The stench of corruption, betrayal and double-dealing within the Tory Party is now so foul that many of its members — prominent and rank-and-file — are not just averting their noses, they are dropping out in despair. There are well-known examples of this. The case of Mr. Roy Painter, formerly the Conservative prospective Parliamentary candidate for Tottenham, and now a member of the National Front is one such.

Even more significant, perhaps, are the disappearance from the Tory Party of hundreds of tried and true Constituency workers — the men and women who for years have addressed envelopes, canvassed, raised funds and otherwise worked their fingers to the bone in the (now dispelled) belief that working for the Tory Party they were working for Britain.

Within a year or so the National Front will be involved in a very important General Election fight. The disillusioned and despairing one-time Conservative Party constituency workers must be reached and recruited — as, of course, must the many decent and patriotic folk who have dropped out of the Labour Party.

The National Front has proved in recent elections that it is capable of winning the support of substantial numbers of electors, but it is also true that it has not started to attract its optimum support because so many NF workers, devoted and hard-working though they are, have not developed the skills and local organisations which come from years of campaigning.

A great and ever-increasing pool of skilled people is waiting to be tapped. Their knowledge and talents must not be allowed to go to waste. They must be approached and cultivated as a matter of urgency by NF Branches, and persuaded that within the National Front there is comradeship, unity and a heartening will to save our wretched nation from the vile crew who have brought it so low . . . that within the National Front there is something to live for and fight for again.

Some Thoughts on the Theory that Intelligence is Inherited

A CASUAL STUDENT of history soon realises that certain ethnic groups and communities appear to be more capable in specific directions and that these groups exhibit the ability to progress and control their own destinies whilst others would appear utterly incapable of any progress if more civilised countries did not educate them, often by colonisation, which in most cases is of as much help to the colonised as the coloniser. Why should this be and are there any logical explanations for these differences?

Owing to the illiberality of Leeds University towards Professor Shockley and the hostile, violent baying of supposed students at Professor Eiseynk for expressing opinions not acceptable to these 'academic' groups, it has been brought to the attention of the public that there are serious minded researchers who state that intelligence is inherited, in the same way that other more obvious physical attributes are passed from one generation to another. It needs to be said, however, that there are many such capable people holding this view and that at least eight universities in Europe and the United States have independently collected statistics and other evidence to uphold it.

Without going into complicated scientific explanations, it is now positively known that all plants and animals pass on a complete identity through chromosome matching to progeny and that this identity is contained in a complex molecule known as DNA. Whether a rose will be red or white, a child have blue or brown eyes, long or short legs, straight or wavy hair or whatever, depends on the way in which the chromosomes of each parent will match. By the same token the abilities of the brain are similarly determined. The logic of this statement to me is irrefutable.

There is hardly a person who has not heard of Charles Darwin's theory of natural selection whereby the male of the species will seek out a mate, instinctively in most cases, in certain advanced human societies intelligently and deliberately, to ensure that the young will stand the best possible chance of survival in that particular environment. Offspring with some congenital deficiency will either not survive, or will not find a mate, in both cases the result is that the deficiency will not continue. It is important to remember that a drastic alteration in the

environment may change what is a deficiency in one set of circumstances into a positive advantage in the different conditions.

In the case of the human animal, it is obvious that in primitive, hunting, nomadic communities physical attributes are the most necessary for survival. Obviously, therefore, mating patterns are determined on this basis: the sharpest sighted, the fastest runner, the strongest male with the greatest stamina is best suited to feed his dependants, to protect his mate and ensure that his progeny survive. He thus has the greatest attraction for the female and has the opportunity to make his choice of mate, a strong healthy woman capable of breeding strong healthy sons.

It is only when the environment changes in some way: the accidental discovery of agriculture, a change in climate, or the contact with a more advanced community from whom they can learn, when the nomadic hunter becomes settled, stability of the tribe occurs and new skills have to be learned that reasons other than physical become important for survival. Slowly the pattern changes; in agrarian communities the skills of building, trading and organising develop. The man with a talent he can sell to the community accumulates wealth and power; he can obtain the best life and the greatest number of physical comforts. Wealth, power, social position, the ability to obtain and maintain these become more important than mere physical strength. Education and ambition now are necessary and the selection of a mate will be made on

these judgements. Intelligence is developed and through selection on this basis passed on to the children.

Obviously, therefore, communities with the longest history of stability should exhibit a higher general intelligence and greater abilities in trading, government, politics and the development of cultural skills than the less stable more primitive communities.

Logically, therefore, it should be possible to draw up a league table based on these assumptions. If so, it ought to show European peoples at the top of such a list, with Central Amazonian and African nomadic or isolated tribes at the bottom. The higher classes of Chinese near the top and the more settled coastal African tribes, with the longest contact with Europeans above mid-way.

In actual fact the statistics collected by the universities referred to above do correspond remarkably closely to these assumptions.

However, just as a primitive group can benefit from inter-marriage with a more advanced intelligent group it is equally true that this inter-marriage would debase the general intelligence level of the more advanced society. It is vital that this is understood not as a way of degrading the Afro-Asians but so that the Europeans should protect themselves from the self-destruction that could occur from the truly multi-racial society that so many of our so-called liberal minded race-relations industrialists desire and promote.

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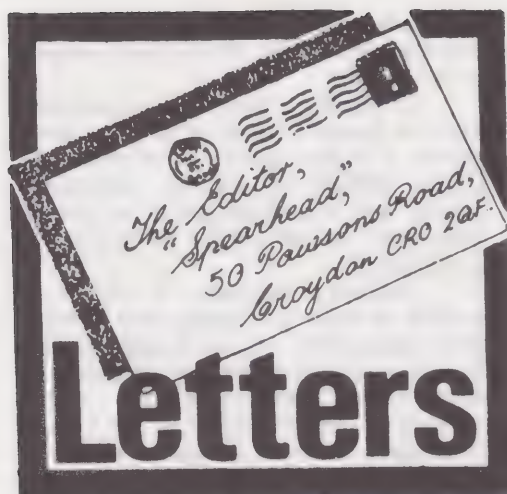
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SIR: In recent times it has become fashionable for some people to loudly and insistently proclaim that the world is over-populated. "We must curb our birth rate!" is the panic-stricken scream. But why should Britons in particular and the White Race in general curb their birth-rate? A race can go on increasing its population as long as it can be contained and maintained within the land or lands it lives upon. And, the lands of the White Race can contain and maintain many more millions of Whites. In fact, the White Race has the brain and brawn to make use of natural resources to their utmost. So therefore I say: "To hell with the Birth-curbers!"

Now, as often as not, the very people who scream at us to curb our birth-rate also scream at us the World must disarm and that we must have world government. But why should Britons in particular and the White Race in general abolish their armaments? For weapons are not only used to attack but to defend. Is it wrong to defend ourselves from the threat of extermination or slavery? Some years ago I read in a newspaper where a small vessel sank somewhere in the Pacific. Its Coloured crew-members and a family of White passengers were left floating on a raft. Now this little 'multi-racial world' was happy enough (though what would have happened if they'd begun to starve is another matter. Cannibalism is not unknown even today) until a shark swam up to the raft. To save themselves from its attentions the Coloured crew-members pushed the White husband overboard — if not the whole family, I can't quite remember — and the shark, being hungry, dragged the White husband away, screaming, to his death.

Now according to democracy — majority rule — the Coloured crew-members were quite within their democratic rights. Some sort of vote was taken as to who should be fed to the shark and the White family, being in the minority, were selected.

Now, keeping this in mind, let us look at the world, the multi-racial world, as it is today. We find that the Coloured Races outnumber the White Race — as the Coloured crew-members did the White family. So if some danger suddenly and unexpectedly

appeared — like that shark — the White Race could be sacrificed in much the same way — all in order to preserve the majority. Now this may be quite acceptable to the Coloured Races and to democracy — but certainly not to us of the White Race! How then can we avoid a situation where we would be at the mercy of the democratic majority rule of the Coloured Races? Now World Government means 'world democracy', which means the 'democratic' majority rule of the Coloured Races.

B. T. LEWIS
Penarth, Glam.

SIR: To me, Nationalism represents the belief that a nation is the development of a race. The foundation of this point of view is largely historical. Whatever diversity there is among us — and we are a nation remarkable for individuality — we share those processes of development of former times of which our blood ties are the beginning and the most relevant.

The development of a common language, recognisably English before the Conquest, common yet individually expressed traditions and highly developed political institutions are the actual conditions of nationhood and British Nationalism. But the essential and central principle is a state of mind, if you like an inspiration. The rousing or wakening of this attitude occurs in nearly all of us. The life of British Nationalism lies in the unity of a national consciousness and is renewable *ad infinitum*.

It is the fate of Nationalists to come

into conflict with many who, in reality, share their principles. The reasons for this conflict are too diverse to discuss here, but it is quite certain that the reconciliation of personalities and the ability to identify in the beliefs of others that ground which is common to all is the requisite for making headway in the present turmoil and confusion generated by weak and subversive Government. There are now very tangible signs that the National Front has that fundamental capability without which no national resurgence can occur.

No wonder your enemies are showing signs of terror. They must know the power of the processes at work of which you are now the chief catalysts. These are in-eradicable and beyond destruction.

FRANK STRAW
London S.W.14

SIR: With so much comment about Northern Ireland, I wonder whether it has occurred to our precious government that in effect, anybody aiding the I.R.A. is acting as an enemy spy so long as he is not wearing uniform, and that according to the normal rules of warfare should be executed. Surely the I.R.A. could not complain were the forces of the Crown to take such a course, for in so doing the I.R.A. would be recognised as a legitimate enemy rather than simply a terrorist organisation. Needless to say, many lives could be saved through such action. As it is, through a muddy-headed liberalism the government has no will to act.

MICHAEL L. WOODBRIDGE
Beaconsfield, Bucks.

LETTER OF THE MONTH

Spearhead publishes the best letter to the press on National Front policy every month. Send your cutting to us not later than the 15th. of the month. You could win a £1 Nationalist Books voucher. This month's winner (below) was published in the *Enfield Gazette*.

Sir,—After reading last week's letter, "New law on immigrants is inhuman," and similar letters in the national Press, I must ask why one should naturally assume that, if an immigrant enters this country illegally and remains undetected for a short period, that does not constitute a crime. If a man commits murder or steals cars and is not arrested until a year or more afterwards, then that does not automatically render him unpunishable. If the 1971 Immigration Act does not work retrospectively, then that would make illegal immigrants a privileged group, apparently able to commit a crime and escape punishment, merely on the grounds that the crime was committed before January 1.

We are also told that these illegal immigrants are the victims of "traders in human misery," open to all sorts of pressures and blackmail, when all they are trying to do is to be absorbed into the community and become law abiding citizens.

What rubbish this is. Most of these people, after attempts to enter

Britain legally have failed, make it their business to contact these "traders" with the sole purpose of entering Britain illegally. They also know that, in so doing, they are evading the normal medical checks and are thus running the risk of spreading any disease they may have brought in with them. This would probably account for the fact that, after tuberculosis and other respiratory diseases had been virtually wiped out, they are now prevalent again in Britain. The do-gooders and more liberal-minded among us may shake their wise heads and tut-tut when the unmentionable is mentioned, that of aligning disease with immigrants, whether legal or illegal, but nevertheless it is a fact of life.

If only the government of the day at the time the British Nationality Act 1948 was passed, instead of handing out British passports like trading stamps at a supermarket, had stopped to give a thought to the dire consequences of flooding this country with immigrants. At that time, after a shattering war,

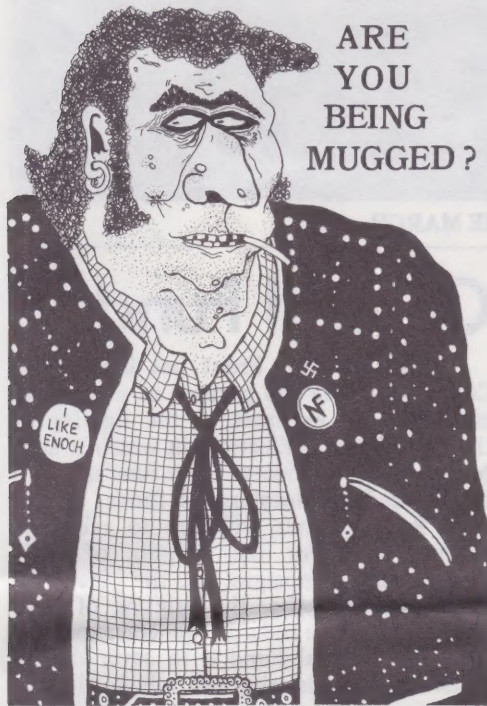
when the British people were trying to rebuild their homes and their lives, they found themselves vying with immigrants for jobs and homes. Consider for once the feelings of the British people, who while attempting to bring their daily lives back to an even keel, have through the crass stupidity and weakness of various governments been saddled with a racial problem, one that need never have existed.

However, I do not think that the writer of last week's letter need worry too much over the fate of the unfortunate immigrants. As Mr. Carr has stated, each case will be "considered individually and on compassionate grounds" and in Conservative jargon that means one thing. It means that very few, if any, illegal immigrants will be deported, and that the whole affair will once again be swept quietly under the mat and forgotten, another good example of the government's double-talk and treachery to a long-suffering British people.

R. D. BURTON,
Secretary,
Enfield branch, National Front.

Trouble shooting

'Spot the Thug' Competition



ARE
YOU
BEING
MUGGED?

This cartoon originally appeared on the front page of an anti-National Front smear leaflet issued by the "Inter-Racial Solidarity Campaign" of Leicester during the District Council elections last June when the local NF Branch fielded 26 candidates. The Chairman of the I.S.R.C. is, of course, the Secretary of the local Communist Party.

The leaflet was so effective that 18,000 votes were given to the NF in Leicester which resulted in NF candidates substantially increasing their percentages of the poll in comparison to their performance in the County Council elections in April.

The leaflet obviously did the trick, but who would have thought there were so many Paki-bashing Rockers in a respectable city like Leicester?

As an expression of our gratitude to the I.R.S.C. *Spearhead* has decided to hold a GRAND 'SPOT THE THUG' COMPETITION.

If you are a member of the National Front and you think you look like the character portrayed in the cartoon, or if you think you know another NF member whose face might fit, then get in touch with me immediately, for you or your nominee could win an exciting prize — an evening's booze-up at the Black Raven rock 'n' roll pub in

London's East End paid for by *Spearhead*!

This is a genuine competition, the closing date for which is 31st August. The identities of members nominating other members will be kept confidential.

Gamesmanship Kenya Style

A reader living in Kenya has sent me a fascinating cutting from the sports pages of one of the local newspapers. Under the startling heading "Rid Soccer of Witchcraft" it reads:—

"Barely a month after its election the Football Association of Kenya has a case of witchcraft on its hands; or, more correctly, is taking severe measures to repress superstition and reliance on the practices of witchcraft, which caused violence among unruly fans at last Thursday's Abaluhya v. Hakati match, which had to be postponed as a result of the scenes.

"The F.A. Secretary, Mr. Lan Situma, has issued a general caution against the sort of incident seen last week. Abaluhya detected something placed at the foot of the goal post. The score was 1 - 1 at the time and Abaluhya feared the 'something' contained a spell to prevent them scoring again.

"An Abaluhya substitute 'fielded' it and was making away across the pitch when he was overtaken by Hakati players. Scuffling started, but he held on to 'the thing'. Hakati then claimed it was the goalkeeper's cap.

"The cap was handed over for inspection and found to contain: a one-cent piece (no longer in circulation), a needle and some particles from an animal skin and horn, with bits of thrashed roots, leaves and herbs."

The report goes on to state:

"Two years ago, one club was known to have spent £1,100 to procure witchcraft, representing more than one-third of its total expenditure for the year. Another club is said to have bought a house and installed its pet witch-doctor as the tenant. Yet another is supposed to have spent in the region of £250 on spells to help them win a tournament.

"Fighting has broken out on grounds where witchcraft was suspected. Footballs have been split. Some teams have boycotted matches when they suspected the ball had been 'doctored'."

Belief in black magic is not just confined to sports fans in Kenya. It is rampant in all sections of society, including

Government circles. No one should know this better than the President of Kenya himself, Jomo Kenyatta, who won power by means of the foul black magic conspiracy known as Mau Mau. Kenyatta was described, after being convicted of being responsible for Mau Mau, as "a Satanist, a leader to darkness and death".

Having used witchcraft for his own revolutionary purposes, Kenyatta is now anxious to prevent his opponents from using the Black Arts. A couple of years ago the Kenya Government announced that it had appointed a special witch-finder to stamp out witchcraft practices. The official concerned was highly qualified for the job, being a well-known witch-doctor himself!

The antics of these African clowns might be good for a laugh were it not for the fact that they now run 'independent' nations, have votes in the United Nations, are able to keep up pressure for sanctions against Rhodesia — one of the few sane countries in the Dark Continent — and are in receipt of millions of pounds worth of aid, courtesy of the British taxpayer, a large part of which is pocketed by child-men Government officials.

When we see what 'one man, one vote' has come to mean in many parts of Africa, we can with good conscience support White supremacy in South Africa and Rhodesia.

To those who say that such an attitude results in a denial of 'freedom' to Africans, I reply that the intellectual development of the average African is such that abstract conceptions such as 'freedom' have no meaning in their minds. Full bellies, fat wives and plenty of cows are still, and will continue to be for hundreds of years their main concern.

It should be remembered that during the period leading up to the granting of 'Independence' to Zambia, Kenneth Kaunda and his people promised that there would be "plenty of freedom for everybody on Independence day".

Independence day came, and villagers came into the main towns from far and wide to queue up outside local government administration offices with all manner of pots and containers. They all wanted their share of 'freedom' which had been promised to them on the great day.

The disappointed tribes people were not satisfied with the explanation that 'freedom' was not a thing you could eat or drink (of what use is a thing you cannot eat or drink!?) and so they rioted with gusto. Many of them, poor things, missed the fireworks displays as they ended the auspicious day in Police cells.

GREAT LONDON RALLY

Many old friends met again and many new friends were made on July 7th in London, the day of the National Front's main summer rally in the capital for 1973.

This year a turn-out for which estimates vary between 900 and 1,000 showed a substantial improvement on last year, when about 400 were present. Likewise, the nearly 600 that attended the meeting that followed compared with just under 300 last year.

The theme of the rally was 'Clean Up Britain' and the march began at Marble Arch in the later afternoon. It proceeded down busy Oxford Street, making a very powerful impression on passers-by. This impression was recorded in looks of astonishment on the part of the many foreigners lining the streets and the obvious pleasure, sometimes punctuated by cheering and clapping, from the native Londoners. The one disappointing aspect of the occasion was the absence of any band or drum-corps to lead the marchers, and one hopes that this can be remedied in the future. The forest of red, white and blue flags, however made a tremendous impact.

Conway Hall, a familiar scene for NF meetings, was packed at the end of the march as it has never been, with extra seating having to be brought in and many still left standing.

Walter Barton, NF North of England Organiser, was Chairman for the day, and he began by introducing, to great applause, Mr. Roy Painter, former prospective Tory candidate for Tottenham. He was followed by Mrs. Jo Reid, who was warmly greeted as a candidate who obtained a fine figure of votes at recent GLC elections. Mrs. Reid was followed by Martin Webster, the now nationally famous West Bromwich candidate, who spoke of the deliberate corruption of the press, producing several excerpts of reports as examples.

Richard Lawson, Secretary of the NF Students Association, made his debut as a speaker at a major meeting, and an excellent one it was! After outlining the role of NF students in the future, he was given a rousing ovation by members of all ages.

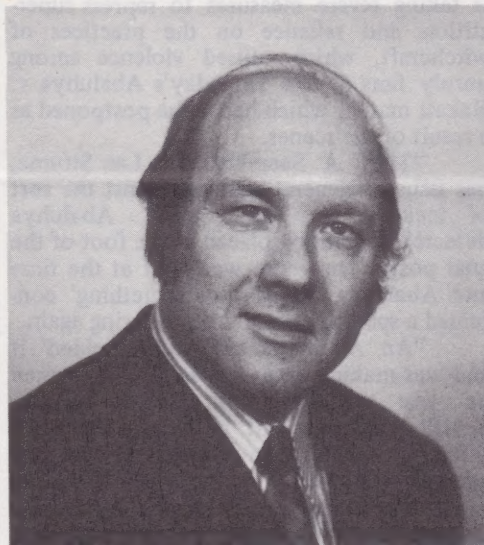
Kingsley Read, Lancashire organiser, made one of his best ever speeches and was applauded with great enthusiasm. Party Chairman John Tyndall made the closing speech in which he said that when the time came to really clean up Britain it would need people of really tough fibre to undertake the task, and that such people were only to be found in sufficiency in the National Front.

The collection broke all records, coming to nearly £650.



SECTION OF THE MARCH

EX-TORY CANDIDATE JOINS N.F.



Roy Painter (above) former Conservative candidate for Tottenham, left the Tory Party last month and joined the National Front. He is the first prospective candidate of the major parties to take this step.

In an interview with the local press, Mr. Painter, a local businessman, said: "Now I am free. Now I can tell the truth. I could not go on telling the people that the Government was doing the right things, when I knew in my heart they were not. They were wrong about immigration. They were wrong about prices and incomes. They were wrong about taking Britain into Europe. People kept asking me about these subjects. I have got to speak the truth. I cannot talk like a politicians talks, and keep fobbing them off."

It is expected that Mr Painter will be adopted now as prospective candidate for the NF in Tottenham.

Central Fund

The National Front has launched a Central Fund for the purpose of meeting its administrative expenses in the fighting of the next General Election, in which it aims to put up 50 candidates. This fund is not to be confused with local branch funds.

Branch funds will aim to raise the required sum for the fighting of their constituency campaigns, i.e. the placing of candidates' deposits, the printing of their election literature and other general expenses.

The Central Fund is to cover the expense of administering the whole election campaign from headquarters and will include the extension of full time secretarial and organisational staff as its main item.

The Central Fund has been set a target of £10,000 a year for the next two years, starting from the 1st June 1973.

During the last month a splendid response to the Fund has been made, with contributions totalling £737.03. This includes half the collection made at the Conway Hall meeting on July 7th. It brings the total for the year 1973-74 to £2375.03.

We urge all supporters of the National Front to give generously so that we may raise the desired figure or at least get a substantial part of the way towards it. Contributions should be addressed to the National Front, 50 Pawsons Road, Croydon, CRO 2QF. Cheques or postal orders should be made out to National Front, No. 2 account.

Congratulations!

All members who know Paul Michel, treasurer of Wolverhampton branch, will be pleased to know that he is getting married on August 18th to Christine, the daughter of branch stalwart Ron Davison. *Spearhead* sends its congratulations to Paul and Christine and its wishes for many years of happy life together.

LEADERSHIP COURSES

A leadership training seminar was held for National Front members from the North and Midlands at Nottingham on Sunday, July 15th.

At the seminar NF Chairman John Tyndall gave a talk on the art of propaganda, the main text of which is reproduced elsewhere in this issue. Activities Organiser

READ SPARK

Spark is the National Front paper for students. It is published each university term by the National Front Students' Association. Get *Spark* into your local university, college or school. Copies may be obtained at 2p each or 1p each for quantities of 50 or over, with a charge of 20p in the £ to cover postage, from: NFSA, 50 Pawsons Road, Croydon, CRO 2QF.

Policy Study Groups

The National Front Policy Committee wishes to form sub-committee study groups to discuss the topics of Housing, Education and Environmental Matters with a view to producing recommendations to the Policy Committee for incorporation in policy statements for the coming General Election.

Will anyone interested in these subjects and wishing to take part in these study groups please notify the NF Policy Committee at Headquarters, 50 Pawsons Road, Croydon CRO 2QF.

All patriots should read

CANDOUR

The British Views Letter

edited by

A.K. Chesterton

Published by Candour Publishing Co.

Forest House, Liss Forest, Hants.

SHOW THE FLAG

UNION JACKS
ST. GEORGES CROSS
ST. ANDREWS CROSS
WELSH DRAGON
NF ELECTION ROSETTES

W. Brown

20 Sutton Way, Heston, Middx.
TW5 0JA

Martin Webster spoke on the functions of a branch committee, with special emphasis on the importance of press relations. Mr. J. Kingsley Read, Chairman of Blackburn Branch, dealt with the organising of branches for the fighting of elections. All three talks were followed by questions and discussion.

A period was set aside for discussion of the matter of regional councils and their responsibilities for developing new groups in urban centres where none existed before. It was resolved that no town or city in the Northern and Midland regions with a population of 200,000 or over should be without an active NF unit and it was thought that it will not be so long before this aim is achieved.

The seminar was held in a well appointed hotel room and a pleasant buffet lunch was provided. 43 members from all over the Midlands and North of England were in attendance.

SEMINAR IN AUGUST

Following the Northern and Midland seminar, a further seminar is expected to be held in the later part of August for members in the South and South-West of England and Wales. The probable venue will be in London. Already some members have put their names down to attend this seminar. Should any not have done so but wish to attend, would they please notify headquarters immediately.

(Those members in the North and Midlands who missed the July seminar will be welcome to attend the one in London if they wish).

NF
puts
Britain
First

The National Front is Britain's fastest-growing party which says: "Put Britain and the British people first!". It is the true voice of the British people. Its main policies have been proved by one opinion poll after another to represent the views of the great majority of the British people. Find out more about the National Front by completing this form and sending it to: *The Secretary, National Front, 50 Pawsons Road, Croydon CRO 2QF, Surrey. (Tel. 01-684 3730)*

Name

Address

The National Front needs money. It needs the funds to print leaflets, pamphlets and posters, to fight elections, to mount demonstrations, to organise the biggest patriotic movement in Britain.

So invest in your country's future. Send a donation to the National Front Fighting Fund today. It will be money well spent.

NF Drum Corps and Band

The National Front seeks to revive its drum corps as a step towards building an NF band for use on marches.

The old drum corps, which served the movement well on past occasions, broke up through the dropping out of some members and the moving home of others, also because of difficulties in finding practice facilities.

It has been noticeable on recent marches how much the absence of a drum corps detracts from the effect of the march, and the NF is most anxious to remedy this.

Will all members with experience of playing the drums or who are willing to learn please send in their names and addresses to NF Headquarters at 50 Pawsons Road, Croydon CRO 2QF.

Although the formation of a full band is not expected to be possible in the immediate future, the NF would also be grateful to know of any members with experience of playing other band instruments so that the long term prospects of such a band can be assessed.

PAULSGRAVE NATIONAL FRONT

will hold a

SOCIAL EVENING

on

SATURDAY, 15th SEPTEMBER, 1973

at

**Cope Allman Social Club,
Fitzherbert Road,
Farlington, Portsmouth**

Proceeds to General Election and Branch Funds

A Message to Nationalist Students

The following consists of the main points of the speech made by Richard Lawson, Secretary of the National Front Students Association, to the NF 'Clean Up Britain' rally at Conway Hall, London, on July 7th.

There is probably only one section of the population that rivals the unpopularity of the British politician and that is the British student. The very word conjures up an idea of a dirty long-haired drop-out — a half-crazed troublemaker doped up to the eyeballs — who shuffles along from pot party to sit-in, attacking speakers and generally wasting the taxpayers' money.

As students ourselves we must all know a fair number of these self-appointed 'vanguards of the working class' with their rich cosmopolitan backgrounds and their public school accents. As nationalists we know only too well how these 'heroes of the people' are most often to be found attacking the people and supporting the treasonable multi-national objectives of the Heathling regime.

But before we condemn them altogether let us remember that there is such an overwhelming concentration of Marxist propaganda in the universities, that it is absolutely inevitable that large numbers of decent people with a revolutionary potential should be dragged into this vortex of evil by the callous exploitation of their own idealism. What we must do is to throw these people a life-line.

There have been times when it has been tactically advantageous to co-operate with the 'established Right', but it is not a suitable recruiting ground. Providing the typical Young Conservative is supplied with a sufficient number of wine and cheese parties, he is oblivious to the life and death struggle of the real political world. In seeking student recruits we must look not to the shallow materialists of the so-called 'Right', but to the idealists and intellectuals of the so-called 'Left'.

In mounting this campaign we must stress, as Stephen Sherwin-Daniel has previously pointed out, that the National Front is not simply more opposed to the ruling establishment than the Reds, but is, in fact, the only force that is opposed to the establishment at all. We must show how behind the revolutionary internationalism of the New Left lies the sinister and reactionary force of minority racism.

It is ironic that so many people should be fooled by Marxism when its central tenet

of dialectical materialism is so obviously a total negation of the ethical motivation they must have. Were they actually to understand anything about the philosophy which they profess to follow, they would recoil in horror at its alien and inhuman nature. It is our purpose to step into the vacuum left by such contradictions and absurdities and expose the whole ramshackle edifice of intellectual stagnation and spiritual sterility.

The organised 'Left' is in any case a minority and providing that we can eventually build up small groups of active and determined people we will be able to meet them on their own terms. Once we have weaned away the misguided elements whose real place lies with the British majority, we will leave exposed that hardcore of aliens who have been at the centre of the wave of chaos and disruption that has spread across the universities of the world in the past decade.

VIRULENT CAMPAIGN

At the beginning of the new academic year in September we must launch a virulent and relentless campaign. We want to reach a situation where *Spearhead* and *Spark* are sold from every college bookstall, where National Front resolutions are put before student union meetings, where National Front literature proliferates and where colleges have their own nationalist societies. This is not something for ten years hence, but is something to be put in action as soon as possible. I know of one college already where National Front opinion is the only opinion to find regular weekly expression in the college magazine and where most of the other material is about the National Front in any case. At Goldsmiths College a group of nationalists produce their own magazine, and an excellent publication it is.

All this can be done by one person alone but it does depend on the willingness of the nationalist student to pull his weight and act in close co-operation with his local branch. Let us see to it that the active unity of workers and students, something the 'Left' is always talking about but never achieves, is achieved within the ranks of the nationalist movement. We are not in existence to prop up the establishment — we are in existence to make a revolution, and in making that revolution a united front of workers and students will prove to be an irresistible force.

UP! UP! UP!

Mr. Heath and his government told us that we would all be better off in the Common Market. Here is an ordinary British housewife's picture of the benefits of going into Europe, as seen from a week's shopping. For these figures we are grateful to Mrs. D. Finch, of West Bromwich.

	Nov. 72	Now
1 lb. English cheese	34p	40p
1 lb. Margarine	15p	18p
Doz. standard eggs	18p	30p
7 oz. tin luncheon meat	11p	14p
8 oz. middle bacon	23½p	30p
1 lb. pork sausages	26p	28p
Pkt. beefburgers (4)	23½p	27½
4 oz. jar Nescafe	27p	31½
1 lb. rice	8p	12½
1 lb. chicken	18p	24½
1 lb. stewing steak	35p	47p
1 lb. pork loin chops	40p	52p
1 lb. leg of lamb	40p	50p
1 lb. cod fillet	36p	45p
1 lb. potatoes	2p	6p
1 lb. tomatoes (cheapest)	15p	20p

BUY A TIE!

National Front ties now available. Red, white and blue colour scheme with NF emblem.

Price: one only £1.43 (inc. VAT)
10–19 £1.32 each (inc. VAT)
20 or over £1.10 each (inc. VAT)

Apply to: Mr. R. Davison, 59 Crowther Rd., Wolverhampton, Staffs.

Name

Address

WANTED

NF member collects old papers, books, insignia, etc. of British Nationalist Movements. Gifts, exchanges or price-lists to:

Paul Jarvis

c/o 50 Pawsons Road
Croydon, Surrey, CRO 2QF.

BACK ISSUES

Back copies of *Spearhead* are available in bulk at greatly reduced prices:—

200 assorted issues	1p each
100 assorted issues	1½p each
50 assorted issues	2p each